PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,352.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 26th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908
CALEDONIEN	4,139	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guibonnet	3rd Sept. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	13th Mar. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	5,000	....	15th May „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, PENANG AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th March 1908
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000		17th May 1908.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI.
AGENT.
No. 53, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE' may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 9th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 5th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 6th Mar.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 14th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
3rd March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5805	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5999	A de Petris	26th Mar, 1908,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	658	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
‡**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡**City of London	...	22 „	24 „	..	15 „
‡**City of Glasgow	...	25 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
†a Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
†Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.
‡Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette," Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Penang.
Hong Kong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.

Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.
Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796.815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Setrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:
Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa,
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS {
STEEL BEAMS
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STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM.

THE SENSATION
of the
BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS
was the
SUCCESS OF DUNLOP TYRES.

DUNLOP TYRES. J. B. Dunlop

The Detachable Rim now on view at the Company's Premises,
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Because whenever you drink it, you are satisfied that it is the Best THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

YELLOW LABEL...	1 Re. 2 As.
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WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH. ***WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH.***

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PUT THE WORLD BEFORE YOU
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First Class	„ 2	Fourth „	„ 4 (Natives only)

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Children under 10 years of age, half-price to all Classes, except Third and Fourth.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

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SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Seal, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, upto 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1908.

(1). For supply of Stationery and Drawing Materials during the year 1908-09.

(2). For the supply of Bullocks with Drivers and Bullocks with Carts and Drivers during the year 1908-09.

(3). To water certain footpaths of this Board's Estates during the year 1908-09.

2. Forms of Tenders may, on payment of Rs. 2 for Item No. (1), be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during Office hours. The Rates Tendered for should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead. Forms of Tenders for Items Nos. 2 and 3 may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 for Item No. (1), Rs. 100 for Item No. (2), and Rs. 50 for Item No. 3, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
TRUST ENGINEER.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Shares of Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) are open for Public Subscription.

THE BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

CAPITAL RS. 5,00,000.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Divided into 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. Out of which the Directors have resolved to issue for the present 3,500 Shares.

OF these 3,500 Shares (proposed to be issued) 2,500 Shares have already been privately applied for or are agreed to be issued and the remaining 1,000 Shares only are now offered to the Public for subscription and are payable as follows:—

Rs. 25 per Share with Application.
Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment.

The balance of Rs. 50 will be payable by two instalments of Rs. 25 each at such times as the Directors may deem fit to call for same, but at an interval of not less than one month.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
THE HONOURABLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman).
SHRIMANT ANANDRAO GAEKWAR, C.I.E.
SIR JAMSHETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
JAFFER JOOSAB, Esq.
KAZI KABIRUDDIN, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq.
KARMALLY JOOSAB, Esq., Managing Director, Baroda.

BANKERS:
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. THAKURDAS and Co.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS:
Messrs. KARMALLY BROTHERS.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BARODA OFFICE:
MADAN BAUG, BARODA.

The Company's prospectus and application Forms can be had at the Company's Office.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1908, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to December, 1907.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the Hon'ble Sir David P. Masson, Kt., C.I.E., who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett as a Director.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th March to 19th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1908.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, 1908, at 10-0 a.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3. To confirm the appointment of Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong as an additional director.

4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the company will be CLOSED from 2nd March, 1908, to 11th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENENAL MEETING of Members will take place at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1908.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Karachi Ice Company, Limited, will be held at 17, Tamarind Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of March, 1908, at 4 P. M. (S. T), when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:—

RESOLUTION.

That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to sell to Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, of Karachi, the Company's Ice Factory at Karachi, including the land and buildings and all machinery, plant, tools, implements, and effects, used in connection with the Factory, at the inclusive price of Rs. 1,30,000.

Should the said Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY ART SCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.) from
MARCH 4th to 16th.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PANDHARINATH MADONJI, having RETIRED from our firm at the end of last month, his Share and interest as a partner in the firm has CEASED, from the 1st day of March, 1908.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

S. NARAEN & CO.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 11th March, 1908, at 2-30 P.M. (Standard Time) at the the Company's Registered Office No. 49/51, Apollo Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made upto 31st December, 1907.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th March to 25th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Firm's engagement with Mr. H. PEACHEY is by mutual agreement terminated from this date. The Power of Attorney, dated 24th November, 1900, granted by me in favor of Mr. PEACHEY is likewise CANCELLED on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES is appointed Manager to and Representative of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., at Bombay and is AUTHORISED to SIGN the Firm "per procuration" on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London, E.C.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,

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Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Cotton and Wollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining: Chemistry in all its branches:—

Manufacture of Sulpheric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electrotherapeutics, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.

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ASa preventive and curative agent in all stages of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Griping "ASA" stands alone. Its effects can truly be called mervellous, obstinate cases of Diarrhœa being checked by a single dose. In hot climates such as in India, the stomach and bowels are particularly liable to derangements, developing soon into Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. These ailments unless speedily checked, exhaust the system to a dangerous extent and some effectual remedy should always be at hand; we have no hesitation, in recommending "ASA" as being THE REMEDY necessary in these cases.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PRICE:—Re. 1-0 per bottle.
Full directions are given with each bottle.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA
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"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

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Lower than those of other Companies.

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Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

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Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
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WANTED AGENTS for Up-Countries.

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Recommended for Promotion Exams.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
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MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
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Under the kind patronage and in the presence of Her Highness Lady ALI SHAH, Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE, Lady MAUD WARREDNDER, Lady JEHANGIR, Lady BHALCHANDRA and NAWAB DILSHAD BEGUM of Murshidabad.

A SPECIAL MATINEE
for ZENANA and PURDA LADIES.

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Baliwala Grand Theatre (Tardeo).
THURSDAY, the 12th March, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)
The most Charming Urdu play
"CHIRAG-E-CHIN"
OR
SANTOY and ALADIN.

Strict Purda arrangments will be made and all Ticket Collectors will be Ladies.

Tickets can be had from Lady Jehangir, Lady Bhalchandra, Mrs. Ali Akbar, Miss Maneckji Cursetji, Mrs. Lakhmani, Mrs. Rao and also at the Theatre.

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ENTIRELY RENOVATED.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
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Miss BEATRICE ERLE,
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In the following Celebrated Musical Comedies:—

MONDAY, MARCH 9 — "MOROCCO BOUND" From the Shaftsbury Theatre, London.
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POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.
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A GRAND CONCERT
AT WHICH
LADY MAUD WARRENDER,
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FOLLOWED BY
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FROM
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Commencing at 9-30 P.M.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE
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PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Sailors, Soldiers and Merchant Seamen, 8 As.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH,
GREAT SOCIAL EVENING.
DANCING & SKATING.

The centre of the Rink will be enclosed and prepared for Dancing and the outer Circle will be devoted to Skating.

A SPECIAL BAND ENGAGED.
ADMISSION:—One Rupee.

ABDULLA & Co., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
"DE LUXE"

Are the Best, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, attend to all their wants.

The House is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and itis still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

A GRAND EXHIBITION of HORBICK Silent Sunbeam, Ford and Darracq Motor Cars are to be seen and tried at the Motor House of India. Sole Agents, HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A quiet family living in a good situation, on the Apollo Bunder, have comfortable accommodation for a married couple, without children, or for two Bachelors. Apply Box No. 505, care of 'Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A Young Parsee Bachelor would be glad of an opportunity to exchange photographs with an eligible young lady with a view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 400, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 35, Medows Street.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

FOR SALE.—McCluskie's "INDIAN DIRECTORY & GUIDE" for 1908. Now ready. Rs. 10. Order from F. BRISCOE, 11, Tamarind Lane.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CYCLE, "Duerkop," 2 1-2 H P, Electro Ignition, Pattern 1907, splendid condition, good Tyres, owner going home. Cost Rs. 700; Price Rs. 300. Apply Box No 515, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding; Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, First Floor, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LADIES,—Do you require very CHEAP SILKS for BLOUSES, say Re. 1 per yard, double width or 12 annas per yard single width? Go to B. M. KAPADIA'S, oppos te Whiteaway's, Hornby Row.

LADIES,—If you want WRUSTLING PETTICOATS or UNDERSKIRTS, buy the untearable and unsplitable Jap. GLACE SILK, at Rs. 2-12 per yard from B. M. KAPADIA'S, opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES,—At B. M. KAPADIA'S you get for Rs. 3 only a full COTTON CREPE BLOUSE PIECE front Collar and Cuff embroidered, opposite Whiteaway's, Hornby Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co, Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING" Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at pecial prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

STABLING.—WANTED STABLING for a Horse and Carriage near Colaba Railway Station. Apply, Box No. 399, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—FURNISHED, for 2 or 3 months. Small cool TELAT, Apollo Bunder, facing Sea. Electric Light and Fans. Box, No. 580, Care of this Paper.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13a., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

KAMA-SHASTRA:
A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS, POST FREE
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER
GOVINDJI.
A. N. Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the building materials of House next to Messrs. Feitado & Co., on the Kalbadevi Road and opposite Messrs. Chinoy Brothers' shop.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING MARINE AND NAVAL STORES AND ABOUT 19 CASKS SUET SALT AND SALT BEEF.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging, boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, &c., and about 19 casks suet salt and salt beef.

The stores are now on view.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within eight days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of State.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

On FRIDAY the 6th instant, at 3 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Nancy Khairaj stable at Mazagon, near the Mazagon Railway bridge, by order of the Mortgagee, Marwari Jaitha Luckha and Co., and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Thacker Scorjee Damjee.

About 10 victorias and 20 horses.

The carriages will be sold together with their licenses and will be transferred to the purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 bay Australian gelding, thoroughly broken to harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 7th March, at 2-30 P. M. (Standard Time) sharp, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in "Curzon house," Apollo Bunder, Mereweather Road, near the Saluting Battery (ground floor), the very valuable and artistic design teak and black mahogany and mahoganised furniture by Robert Bresleaur, and Benjamin, also richly open carved and Ceylon-made articles, such as dining-table and chairs, large sideboard, dumbwaiters, newly design cabinets, combination dressing and wash-hand tables, zoonda cupboard, single and double almyras, tile-top teapoys, Army and Navy porcelain ware, cloth and gown-presses, porcelain jardiniers, rich flowerpots, chest-of-drawers, 1 set very handsome Louise the XVI pattern drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich silk tapestry, 1 chest containing spoons and fork by Walker and Hall, doctor's surgical mahogany case, complete, medicine chest, iron and brass beds, Treacher's glassware, typewriter, real Persian carpets, 1 large English fire and thief-proof Milner's safe on stand, 1 large musical box with dancing Bool-Bool mandoline and guitar tunes, piano, a set of very elegant gold-gilt clock with side ornaments in dome, marble and dresden figures, rich satsuma, and old China jars and ivory figures and vases, marble clock by Hamilton, Singer's sewing machine, brass curtain rods, rich silver platedware by Elkington, Reed, Barton, Walker, and Hall, 1 large old China figure, and jars (very rare), ice box, very rare light-house and wind-mill clock by Lund and Blockly, Corinthian pillar, hall lamp, pictures, a collection of books, history of nations, Encyclopædia, Campbell's poetical works, engineering books, etc., 1 English herocules, horse-action saddle by Vigor and Co., garden pots on iron stand, gas lamps, electric bell, new China and coir matting, pasteur filter, copper pots and boilers, &c.

The property of Max Doelly, Esq., of Mahalar and Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY the 9th instant, at 3 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Khimchand Kalidass.

Parcel No. 423—1 Bunch, 5 strings, 159 pearls, about 167 chows.
1 Do. 7 do. 298 do. 67 chows,
1 Do. 7 do. 351 do. 32 do.
Parcel No. 424 = 1 Do. 4 do. 108 do. 94 do.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND CONDEMNED STORES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of old and condemned stores such as empty packing cases, broken furniture, hoop iron, cast iron wheels and weights, condemned tarpaulins, grinding stones, old manila ropes, iron drums, old shovels, zinc scrap, zinc lining, G. I. baskets and watering cans, leather scrap, chain iron, tins varnish, old steel files, rubber scrap, canvas, flexible hose pipes, old books, old leather cash bags, old typewriting machine, old electric fittings, ticket dating machine with type boxes, old tents, exploded shells of fog signals, broken locks and hammers, woollen clothing, German silver lots, etc, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., the following:—

A consignment of pure grape Palestine wines consisting of—Malaga, Mersala, Tokay, Alicante, Oporto, Sherry, etc.
15 Cases Beer.
20 " Whisky.

On account of the concerned:—A consignment of English platedware consisting of Tea and Coffee sets, pickle frames, Cruets, biscuit boxes, egg frames, etc.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH SAFES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), a consignment of English fire and burglar-proof safes manufactured by the wellknown John Grove and Son, consisting of—

3 safes, sizes, 28in, 30in. and 36in. high with 1-2 inch solid boiler plate doors strongly bended, back and front all round and fitted with Chubb's locks.

1 safe 28" by 22" by 22", of 1-2 inch bent best steel plates, bent solid, at all corners, ½ inch steel plate doors, and with nickel Gun powder-proof locks.

2 safes 30" and 36" high of 3/8" boiler plate doors and fitted with Chubb's locks.

These safes all made strong enough to resist fire and burglars and can be recommended for the safe custody of valuables and documents.

Also a consignment of English safes by the Midland Safe Co., consisting of—

6 safes sizes from 21" to 36", with Chubb's Locks and alarm gong.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad Fo Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

AN intelligent young man well up in proof reading, sober, steady and hardworking, Good Testimonials, seeks SITUATION as READER in a Job Printing Press or News Paper Office,—in any part of India, Burmah or Ceylon. Address letters—"Reader," C/o "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

A Strong powerful wooden built and copper fastened STEAM LAUNCH, 16 tons net tonnage, 52 H. P., 51 feet long, 12 feet broad and 6 feet depth; machinery in good order but requires new boiler. Further particulars from

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGLOW AT VARSOWA VIA ANDHERI.

AN UPPER STORYED BUNGLOW, with 6 large bed-rooms, with separate bath-rooms to each, a large drawing-room, and another on the top floor, and a large dining-room, with 8' verandah all round, with outhouses, stabling, kitchen, with large garden and compound with 2 wells, open to sea-breeze. For further particulars, apply to

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

NOW ON VIEW.
Complete Assortment
OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
BY
J. SAGAR & CO., LTD.,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES' DRESS MAKING
IS
Under the supervision of an able CUTTER of Thirty years' experience.

DRESSES MADE
within the shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 35 Bags Sugar Sweepings.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 8.

By order of the Concerned:
35 Bags Sugar Sweepings Ex different Steamers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE OF NEW ENGINE, BOILER, GINS, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Drewet Chowna and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mancklal Narandas, the following machinery:—

1 Compound side by side noncondensing steam engine by F. Brearley, Ltd., with rope, driving flywheel and Automatic expansion valve having high pressure cylinder, 11in., low pressure cylinder, 19in. and stroke 20in.

1 Lancashire boiler by Thos. Hill and Sons, 24ft. long, 6¼ ft. dia. and of 140lbs. working pressure.

32 Gins by Peatt Bros. and Co., Ltd., of five bearings, 1½in. crank shaft and with roller shafts.

1 Cameron type donkey-pump by F. Brearly, Ltd., having dia. of ram 3in., stroke 5in. and cylinder 6in.

1 English second motion rope pully of 5½ft. dia., and having five grooves for ropes of 1¼in. dia.

All the above machinery are newly ordered out.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned. The above machinery will be open for inspection four days before the sale at the godown of Messrs. Drewet Chowna & Co., opposite Prince's Dock and on Port Trust grounds near Prince's Dock.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GIRGAUM PAPER MILL, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Merwanji Kaikhosrou, Esq. as the sole arbitrator appointed by the parties (inter alia, to wind up the firm of Messrs. S. N. Shaik Adam and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

First: All that piece or parcel of land (formerly consisting originally of 4 separate pieces or parcels: land admeasuring 3,248, 653, 235 and 25 square yards, respectively, whereof the piece admeasuring 3,248 square yards is of leasehold tenure and the remainder of tenure and are now made up into one) together with the several buildings, paper mills, Iron Foundry, factory, godowns and other tenements standing thereon with the appurtenances situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, and fronting the Public Road, on the west side thereof containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 4160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61 and bounded on the north partly by the property belonging to Bevager Kuvergar and partly by the property of Rev. S. B. A. Devaste and partly by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama, on towards the south partly by the Oart belonging to the church of Nossa Senhora De Esperenca and partly by the oart of Babaji Kashinath, on or towards the east partly by the public passage known as Paper Mills Lane and partly by the oart belonging to the said church of Nossa Senhora De Esperenca and on the west partly by the property of Banaji Kashinath and partly by Girgaum Road and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under Ward. D Nos. 450 and 451 and Girgaum Road, Street Nos. 112 and Ward No. 1463 and Paper Mill Lane Street No. 13 and which said premises have for very many years past been in the occupation of the Vendors.

Secondly: All the Paper Mill or Factory, Iron Foundery, boilers, engines, machinery, plant, utensils and all other articles and things and all stores materials, coal, fuel and all manufactured and unmanufactured and waste paper and all manufactured and incomplete hardware articles and things and all the stores coal fuel and other meterials and also all bags of yellow clay papers and waste papers lying and having thereon and all books of account exclusively belonging or relating to the said Girgaum Paper Mills.

For further particulrs and printed copies of the conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, at their office, 14 K. Hummum St., Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

SALE OF Salvage of Machinery and Cast Iron Columns, damaged by fire and water, at the Naigaum Mills Co., Ltd., Naigaum.

Under instructions from the Adjusters and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers, will receive Private Offers at their Rooms for the purchase of the following machinery, &c., salved from the late fire at the above Mills, up to TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 5th March, 1908.

111 Revolving Flat carding engines.
12 Drawing Frames, each with 3 heads and 7 deliveries.
12 Single head draw Frames, each with 8 deliveries.
15 Slubbing Frames each 82 spindles.
22 Intermediate " " 124 "
41 Roving " " 160 "
16 Twist Rings " " 380 "
32 Mules " 774 "
8 " " 708 "
252 Single Reels " 40 hanks.
11 Bundling Presses.
1 12-inch baling press with pumps, Shafting, pulleys, &c.
also
420 Cast iron Columns.

Separate offers must be made for the machinery and 420 cast iron columns.

A deposit of Rs. 1,500 will be required with the tender.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1908.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Labuan 2,290 tons Captain W. Ross, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer City of Calcutta 4,785 tons Captain J Willson arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and 44 deck passengers.

THE steamer Adalia 2,481 tons Captain W.J. Hannaford arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 3 passengers.

THE B.I.S.N Co's steamer Onipenta 3,420 tons, Capt. W.H.Hill arrived in harbour on Monday evining from Rangoon via Coastports with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Balumba 1,607 tons Capt H.McCutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 116 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Litchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey St
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr McArthur	R I M
R I M S General Brackenbury	Lt Whistl	R I M S
Plassy	Capt Notley	Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 3.

Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	14-3	P & O Co
Alcana	2312	Morgan			W & A Graham & Co
Brazilliana	2434	Tomblyn			Cory Bro & Co
Bulimba	1607	Cutbush			M M & Co
City of Calcutta	4785	Wilson			K Nixon & Co
Caledonia	3529	Toeque	Aden	7-3	P & O Co
Dumra	762	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling			Shah S N Co
Imaum	2703	Penbertby			K N & Co
Mejidi	1857	Coates			B & P S N Co
Naseri	911	Le Mare			B & P S N Co
Nawab	2011	Elliott			T Morrison & Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill			M M & Co
Pittavice	2442	Sigante			
Palam Hall	2596	Mahu			The Captain
Stolzenfels	3554	Schmidt			Glade & Co
Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	21-3	A Strandes
Sirsa	1675	Tipper			M M & Co
Thornbeek	2345	Robson			Shaw Wallace & Co
Warora	2565	Butler	N F		M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed			Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Castello	2339	Runton	Hull	7-3	F Muir & Co
D & E City of Karachi	5676	Frances Snow	K'chi	5-3	K N & Co
P Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Antwerp	21-3	F Muir & Co
H Shah Allum	1918	Mauritius	Davidson	6-3	A Hassum
K Shah Jehan	2566	Grant	Stream	4-3	H A Hassum
M Adalia	2481	Hannaford	K'chi Newport	14-3	K N & Co
N Harlyn	2234	Bird	Baltimore	7-3	R A Willis
O Naseri	912	Le Mare	P Gulf	6-3	B & P S N Co
P Reichstag	208	Thle	Z'bar	6-3	A Strandes
Q Umvolosi	1906	Keen	Port Said	6-3	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'lore	6-3	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Magdala	3134	Lemand	Hull	14-3	W & A G & Co
7 Weissenfels	2458	Siebje	K'chi	5-3	Glade & Co
8 Labuan	2294	Ross	Calcutta	4-3	J Meckintosh & Co
9 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	5-3	M M & Co
12 Persia	4198	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
15 Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe	11-3	N Y Kaisha

M W D D

Investigator	M'Goa	5-3	G Jeewaji

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Adalia s	Hannaford	Mauritius, Feb 19
	Onipenta s	Hill	Rangoon, Feb 8
3	Balimba s	Cutbush	Busrah, Feb 21
	City of Calcutta s	Wilson	Karachi, Mar 1

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Malta s	Tocque	Shanghai, &c
	Bahadur s	Crebbin	Calcutta
	Clan Colquhoun s	Summer	Hull, &c

The steamer Labuan, Ross, for Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Weissenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Wakameya Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Adalia, for Newport, &c.
" City of Calcutta, for Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS, MARCH 3.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—400 bales hemp, H Govindji, 34 cwts dry ginger V Hurridas, 11 bales hemp, and 2,566 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta s—45 bales wool L Hurbhum.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Castello s—750 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—2,000 cwts castorseed H and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co, 11,400 cwts castorseed, 612 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Magdala s—100 bales hemp Hirji Govindji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—440 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 260 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta s—1,506 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Castello s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (For orders)

Chanda s—6,473 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakameya Maru s—50 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt
Turkey	3	11	25 a m	2	41
Teheran	3	2	5 p m	0	47
Suez	3	2	20 p m	0	29

STEAMER REPORTS.

Colombo 3rd M M Steamer Dumbea from Bombay arrived.

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice. Telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Bhamo Route to China Interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Yungchoong and Tali. (2-3 08).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted within Indian frontier between mehta and Sinbyudin (13-3-3).

Deferred traffic for Burma will suffer delay owing to lines working badly (13-3-08).

THE Madras Government have passed orders sanctioning the payment to the District Board of Tinnevelly of a grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of purchasing a building for the local Technical Institute. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to bring the curriculum of the Board Technical Institute under review in order to see whether it requires revision, so as to secure that the instruction is given on proper technical lines and that a suitable educational test is prescribed as a condition of admission.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	88 3/8	1/4	
3 do. Rentes... ...	97 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102 5/8	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/4	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 13/16	1/4	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 7/8	3/16	
Do. in New York ...	55 7/8	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19 1/2	un chgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·48	un chgd	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 5/8	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	since 23Jan	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3	un chgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/4		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchanged.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Rise caused by speculative buying orders.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady and good business done
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	Steady.
Total Sales ...	10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,000 "
Imports... ...	31,000 "
Mid-Americans...	6·08+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5/16

Future Delivery prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·67 +10	5·69 +10	5·70 +10	5·69 +09

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·65 +08	5·55 +06	5·47 +05	5·40 +05	5·37

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	18,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	27,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	25,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·45+20

Futures—Month of May, 10·84+24 }
Do. Do. July 10·58 } Advanced owing to a talk of a corner being formed and to bull support & short covering.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 10·85+21
Do do July 10·81
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

New Orleans Market closed to-morrow.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—36 3/4—May-June London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—36 1/4—May-June London—Sellers—Canal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 4,440,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed —

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 1/2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship, 56 3/4 Apl.-May—H. A. and D.—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 53 1/4—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 3/4—April-May—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 2 11 1/4—Buyers.

Freight :—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay—Canal 11—

Arrivals :—

"Grantley Hall"—"Barenfels"
"Baron Dalmoney."—"Clan Gordon"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. | | 3RD MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 16 lacs down. Deposits for two months fixed command 5 1-2 per cent. interest.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady to-day at 1-3 29-32 T.T. and 1-3 15-16 on demand, the Credit rate being general at 1-4 1-8 3 months' sight. There has been a small enquiry for T. T. at our quotation, but buyers generally are waiting for better rates. In the afternoon the market appeared to be slightly firmer but while private paper remains scarce any improvement in rates will be very gradual. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the advance in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	133
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187

Government Paper.

To-day has been the settling day in the Government Paper Market and a fair business has been done. In the morning the quotations were 95 13-16 for ready and 96 1-16 for the next settlement, but there was a general fall in quotations, the market closing at 95 9-16 ready and 95 15-16 for the settlement at the end of this month. Budlees were made in the morning at four annas difference between the ready and forward quotations, but owing to the difficulty of financing ready paper the difference widened to six annas before the close. Calcutta market has remained steady at 96 for cash and 96 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95-9
1st Settlement...	" 95-15

Bullion :—

On Monday Bar silver in London advanced 1-4 for ready to 25 13-16 and 5-16 to 25 7-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 1-2 up at 55 7-8. Locally the market opened, apparently steady, at 67 3-8 ex-duty but the dealers have been mostly sellers and ready bars closed 7-16 lower at 66 15-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The sharp advance in prices in the Home markets advised in the telegrams to hand this morning has caused a steadier feeling here, and prices, particularly for Broach and Bengals, are stiffer. There is however little change in the position of the market, and no appreciable improvement in the demand. Good Broach opened at Rs. 267 1-2, declined to Rs. 267 and closes easier at Rs. 266 1-2. Tenders of most descriptions will be heavy this month.

The turn-over in ready cotton at Colaba was small, the demand from shippers and mills being limited.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276/7	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	266 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	224	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	217	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	215	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	215	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	203	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204/5	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181 1/2	"
Good Westerns ...	237	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	253	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	3,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·71 +04	5·73 +04	5·74 +04	5·72 +03	5·69 +04

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·59 +04	5·51 +04	5·43 +03	5·40 +03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
April-May ...	" 8 8 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Owing to the firmer advices from Home, and a better demand, prices are steadier, and we quote as under :—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs. 9 8 6 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat... "	" 10 0 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steadier in sympathy with the other seed markets, but the enquiry still continues small. We quote :—

Bold White... 85 per cent	Rs. 55 0 0
Muggy ...	" 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 56 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May ...	Rs. 11 0 0

Tone —Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ...	Rs. 31 8 0
April-May ...	" 32 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 4 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts— Rs. 43 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay ...	1,380
India ...	59 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	51

Mills :—

David ...	381 1/4
Kohinoor ...	725
Maneckji Petit ...	3,270

Presses :—

New Mofussil ...	595

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	257 1/2
Central India Spinning ...	420

RailWays :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	565
Amritsar-Patti ...	114
Tapti-Valley ...	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	15,959	bales
Wheat ...	10,040	cwts.
Linseed ...	1,286	"
Rapeseed...	1,245	"
Gingellyseed ...	4,168	"
Poppyseed ...	nil	
Groundnuts ...	520	"
Castorseed ...	4,389	"
Rice ...	1,120	"
Myrabollams ...	7,602	"
Cottonseed ...	7,901	"
Mowraseed ...	nil	"
Gram ...	1,271	"
Joowar ...	174	"
Maize ...	313	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th Feb. 1908, as compared with the statement of 22nd Feb. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 22. Rs.	Feb. 29. Rs.
Capital ...	100,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,45,596	40,68,969
Public Deposits at Branches ...	57,73,146	60,94,760
Other Deposits ...	775,07,159	7,77,39,466
Post Bills ...	15,546	19,067
Sundries ...	18,61,431	19,32,721
Rs..	10,92,02,872	10,95,54,973
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	119,40,343	1,28,39,625
Other authorised Securities ...	17,64,264	17,57,798
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	245,04,794	2,57,67,855
Loans do. do. do. ...	247,78,025	2,24,87,100
Bills discounted and purchased ...	223,96,469	2,21,84,230
Dead Stock ...	3,31,132	3,31,132
Stamps ...	5,262	5,165
Bullion ...	5,72,427	5,32,399
Balances with other Banks ...	6,57,729	9,23,126
Sundries ...	1,09,895	1,57,263
Cash ...	241,42,532	2,25,39,275
	10,92,02,872	10,95,54,972

A LARGE luminous clock, which enables the hour to be read at night from all parts of the city, has been placed on the Eiffel Tower, Paris. The time-recorders, of which there are four, each consists of three panels, which are all 32·8ft. in height by 13.1ft. in width. On these panels are fixed glow lamps, to the number of 310 on each panel, and the panels are at a height above the ground of about 820ft. The first panel serves to indicate the hour, and the two others the minutes.

"THE GREATEST MIRACLE."

The article appearing in a previous issue referring to the venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratees' endorsement of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the cure of various complaints caused by kidney disorders was investigated at 23/1, Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where he resides. When asked if it was true that he had given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the name of "The Greatest Miracle," he said :—

I am an author, a religious instructor, and a regular contributor to the leading Bengali Magazines, reviews' weekly and daily newspapers, including Anglo-Indian Journals of good reputation.

An unusual large number of journalists, authors, orators and men in public life, in this country die prematurely of kidney disease or diabetes, and the best and most renowned of them have died of the latter.

It is an unimpeachable and unassailable fact that many have been greatly benefited by Doan's Kidney Pills. As regards my own humble self, I have to inform you that I had marked symptoms, and fearing that I was suffering from diabetes I was examined be a skilled physician who pronounced my disease to by the first stage of diabetes, after a very minute analysis of my urine, also by the specific gravity of same, it was conclusively proved to be so. I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I can say with grateful feelings, which are uppermost in my mind, that I am absolutely free from all symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. This is my individual experience.

As regards those to whom Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were prescribed for, all with the exception of one gentleman, thankfully testify to their efficacy. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ARATHOON—February 21, at Bangalore, the wife of E. Arathoon, of a son.

DICKINS—February 20, at Tipperary Lodge, Yercaud, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dickins, a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock. JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Better than Quinine
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.

The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Febrifuge in existence.

Weak? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion? TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Want a Tonic? TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100 x 5 grain tablets. Free delivery anywhere in India for cash with order.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 56m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m.; High water, 0-22m.; 0-40a., Low water, 6-31m., 6-34a.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, ordinary and extraordinary meetings, 10 and 10-10 a.m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

B. L. H., Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz.

Karachi Ice Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 10th, First Quarter, 3h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h. a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m.; Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 5.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 0-59m., 1-24a. Low water, 7-9m., 7-15a.

Friday, March 6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Meetings of six Mill Companies managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Peninsular," with English mails of 21st ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Gaiety Theatre, Grand Concert in aid of the Seamen's Institute, 9-30 p.m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 1-35m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-46m., 7-55a.

Saturday, March 7.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Ladies' Gymkhana, first ordinary general meeting, Malabar Hill, 7 p.m. Decentralization Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Sun rises, 6h. 54m.; Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 2-11m., 2-56a. Low water, 8-23m., 8-36a.

Sunday, March 8.—1st Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 53m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 2-48m., 3-47a. Low water, 9-2m., 9-20a.

Monday, March 9.—Municipal Corporation, 4-9 p. m. Society for the Protection of Children in India, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6-15 p. m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 3-26m., 4-47a. Low water, 9-44m., 10-28a.

Tuesday, March 10.—Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Sun rises, 6h. 52m; Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 4-6., 6-9a., Low water, 10-33m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Monday evening hack victoria No. 1012 was going along Charni Road, Bombay, when the horse suddenly became restive and bolted. It ran into another victoria, sustaining severe injuries on the chest. It died shortly afterwards.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 8th idem.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Serenata	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg	Caryll
Valse	Nanges Roses	Berger
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Galop	The Tourists	Fredhe

PILGRIMS IN DISTRESS.—On Monday afternoon, boat No. 2799 was returning ashore with sixty-two pilgrims from the s.s. Majadi, which was lying in the stream in the Bombay harbour, when it was carried a long way out to sea in consequence of a fast ebb tide running at the time. The sails were blown to shreds owing to a very strong breeze and all efforts to make towards the land proved futile. The tindal dropped the anchor, but it would not grip, and the boat was carried towards Karanja. Here a contractor's barge met the boat, took the pilgrims on board and landed them safely at Mallet Bunder yesterday morning. Some of the pilgrims lost their baggage in the excitement.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Kankavli: Luxumon Visram, Satam Jariwalas chall; Reengus: Wehuper Sobhagmall; Bikanor: Radakison Siwalall Motilall; London readd at Ms: Elliott care of Tajmahal Hotel Bombay; Jwalapur: Bishambardas Girgasha, near Masjid; Calcutta: J W Thomson care of ben Smiths 5 Rutterfield St Fort; Cawnpore: L C West, Taj Mahal Hotel; Meerut: Ralph Grogan, Taj Mahal; Jaipur: Mr Henry G, Times Palace; Secunderabad: Mrs Jough, Taj Hotel; Quetta: Nevi Korber, Austrian Lloyd; Mhow: Doe Knul, Taj Mahal Bombay; Grant Road: Tintith, Taj Hotel; Rangoon: Tyebally care of Lime; Poona: Upton, Taj Mahal Hotel; Rawalpindi: Columba S S Koerbir.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsoel Mooluk, Mr Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings were resumed by Mr. Bahadhurji further examining Shah Bibi.

She said that the third daughter of Shah Buddin Shah, Bibi Turi, being a member of the Aga Khan family had her hands kissed when she was taken to the Jamatkhana. She being the wife of Asham Shah who was killed, her hands were kissed. The Aga Khan family being the descendants of the prophet, they were considered holy by the Khojas and the presents were made for this account. Witness did not accompany Ali Shah to Arabia. She had accompanied him to Bombay and Poona. Apart from the presents received by the witness when she accompanied Ali Shah on the tour in Karachi and other places, she had also received presents when she was in Bombay and Poona. Before the dispute arose and my son was killed the presents were sent to the Duftarkhana, but after that the presents were not sent to the Daftarkhana, but were kept by the witness herself. In Bombay witness has attended Khoja marriage ceremonies on several occasions in company of Shamsh-ul-Mulk, the wife of Aga Janghi shah, my sister, my aunt, the wife of Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Bibi Gowhar, Bibi Saheb, and all the other members of the family. Presents, on such occasions, were given to all of them. The presents were made by the owner of the house. The witness described the manner in which the presents were made. The ladies of the Aga Khan family were seated in a particular room set apart for them, and the wife of the owner of the house brought the presents to them. The presents were money and embroidered cloth and sometimes money was given instead of the cloth. The presents were placed near each member and the wife of the owner of the house kissed their hands. The money placed near each was taken up by Kamadin. The latter used to come into the room and take it up, and subsequently sent it to the Duftarkana. Witness knew of instances in which in addition to the Aga Khan and the Pir, several male members of the Aga Khan family received presents from the Khojas. Those were: the sons of Aga Akbar Shah, Aga Janghi Shah, witness' brother and others. These presents must have been sent to the Duftarkhana. Witness was able to recite "nimaj" and prayers from memory. She said the "Ziarat" always thrice every day after "nimaj" and after "rosekhani" She knew that all the other members of the Aga Khan family repeat the "Ziarat" after "nimaj" as witness did. Among them were Bibi Shamsh-ul-Mulk, Janghi Shah's wife, witness' mother, the wife of the Aga Khan; the oldest male members, whom witness had seen do it were: Hassan Ali Shah, Ali Shah, Junghi Shah, Akbar Shah, Shah Buddin Shah, witness' husband and her brother. She knew the names of the twelve Imams, these names were taught to the children in the Aga Khan family. She knew Rosekhani. She had seen it performed in her own house, in witness' family house, in the house of Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah. She had seen it performed in the house of all the members of the Aga Khan family in Hasan Ali Shah's time. The first ten days of Mohurrum it was performed in the big Jamatkhana, but now it was performed in Hussanabad. Witness had attended the Rosekhani when it was performed in the big Jamatkhana. The Mullah capitulated the misfortunes of the third Imam and after Ziarat is performed, the audience cry and some sit quiet. Immediately after Razikhane the Ziarat is performed the Mullah begins and the audience recite with him. Ziarat is the salutation to the third, eighth and the twelfth Imams. Those who say the Ziarat are Shia Ashna Ashari and by community they were Khoja Moghal and sometimes Arab if they happoned to be in Bombay. The male members of the family sat and listened to the recital of the Mullah and then got up and recited Ziarat. Those who took part in the Rosekhani in the time of Aga Hassan Ali Shah also took part in it in the time of Ali Shah. After the death of Aga Ali Shah rajekhani was performed in Hussanabad. Last time the witness attended Rosekhani was 11 years ago. Rosekani would not be complete if Ziarat was not said. Ziarat must be performed. Daughters of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim also took part in the Ziarat this year in the house of the witness. Witness had seen all Khoja ladies present at the Rosekhani take part in the Ziarat—the ladies of the families of Kamadin Kaku, Mukhi Alarakhia, Mukhi Hussan, Vazir Tharia, Mukhi Ladak, Mahomed Ravji, Haji Ahmed Dewji, Kassum Mussa. Aga Hussonali Sha was not an Imam, he was a Moorshed.

His Lordship remarked that in the plaint the Aga Khan was distinctly called an Imam, and now the evidence was contradicting the statement made in the plaint. His Lordship did not know where he was. The plaint was not amended on the point and witnesses after witnesses were called to contradict that statement in the plaint. His lordship believed there was a waste of public time in this case on account of the large amount of unnecessary and irrelevant evidence.

Mr. Bahadurji said that the plaintiff had explained as soon as she entered the witness-box that her attention was not drawn to this particular statement in the plaint.

His Lordship: But who would believe her. Who would believe that she had not read the plaint or that it was not read to her.

Mr. Bahadarji said that he had made it clear when he opened the case.

Mr. Inverarity pointed out that in the opening remarks Mr. Bahadurji had stated that "This family supplied the Imams", and also that "it was the Imam's money."

Mr. Bhadhurji explained that the Aga Khan was an Imam in the sense the Khojas called him Imam meaning the religious leader. The plaintiff did not contened that he was not the religious leader. He was not an Imam as the twelve Imams were.

His Lordship: Then what's the meaning of moorshed?

Mr. Bahadurji: Also a religious leader.

His Lordship: Ask the witness what she means by Moorshed?

The witness: Moorshed is a Peshnimaj who shows the path of religion to the world.

Witness continuing said that Peshnimaj was called Imam-i-Musjid, but he was not an Imam as the Twelve Imams were Aga Husson Ali Shah and Ali Shah were not Imams like the twelve Imams. Aga Hussanali Shah was not the incarnation of the Diety, nor were the other Aga Khans. Witness knew Naser Shah. It was incorrect to say that he was driven out of the family house by Aga Hussan Ali Shah. About five years ago the witness' pocket money was stopped—it was since the death of her brother Muchal Shah. After the murder of her son witness was given pocket money irregularly since the murder of her son up to the death of her brother Muchal Shah. Witness had received the pocket money. Food and carriage were stopped since the filing of the first affidavit by the witness.

Witness continuing said:—The Aga Khan was in Europe when my son was killed. I received a telegram from him from Europe. I had informed people at home about the murder of my son and the information was carried to him. I had received from him six or seven telegrams to all of which I sent replies. I gave these telegrams to my brother who gave them to Sir Charles Olivant at Poona, Sir Charles was then a member of Council. Since then they never came into my possession. My brother died and I don't know where they are now. They were last in the possession of Muchal Shah. I have tried my best to find them out from among his articles, but I could not find them. Mrs. Kenny wrote the telegrams. I wrote to defendant No 1 in Europe. Mrs. Kenny is in Poona at present. She is the wife of Mr. Kenny the Aga Khan's instructor. I saw Mrs. Kenny write out the telegram. She and some police officers used to read to me the telegrams I received from the Aga Khan. I do not know the names of those officers. I did not ask them. They were Europeans. The telegrams were in reference to my petition in connection with enhancement of the sentence of transportation of Jevai the murderer. When I came to Bombay I engaged the services of Mr. Acworth and two leading Counsel one of the latter was Mr. Scot, I asked them to get the sentence enhanced to petition Government for an inquiry as to why the murderer should not be hanged. A petition was filed in Bombay, I received a telegram from defendant No. 1 requesting me to engage my solicitor's and my counsels requesting me to engage Mr. Annali as counsel and Mr. Moos as my attorney. I wired back to say I would not change my attorney nor counsel to this I received a reply that I must change and that if I did not do so the Aga Khan would have nothing to do with me and that he would not co-operate with me I wired again to say that it was impossible to change them and I would not change them I had received several telegrams. In one of them it was stated that I should leave the house or there will be some risk with regard to my other son.

His Lordship: Was that the wording of the telegram? Did the first defendant use those words in the message she had received?

Witness: Yes, it was so stated in the telegram.

His Lordship: And did you understand it to mean, that is you did not leave the house that the other son of yours would also be murdered.

Witness: I did not understand it to mean anything beyond what was stated. Those were the words used as I said. Since the petition made by witness to hang the murderer of Hasham Shah who was sentenced to life-transportation, the Aga Khan became unfriendly towards witness, her sister, brothers, and all those who belonged to witness' party.

Witness continuing said: That the purport of the last telegram from the Aga Khan was "keep the case let me file it" I understood by this that I should withdraw my application and that he should file it afterwapds, I acted accordingly. My son Kasham Shah had written the instructions to my attorney from whom I received a reply.

How long after your son's murder did the Aga Khan return from Europe? Is about a year and five or six months.

This witness continued: After the Aga Khan's return from Europe I had told him about my son being murdered and the appeal in connection therewith. I further told him that he did not allow me to go on with the application I had filed. He then said he would go and file the appeal himself. He came to me two or three days after his arrival when I told him that I would not bear to see the murderer of my son alive. I had no information if he did or did not file the appeal neither had I further interview with him with reference to the appeal.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai the witness said that being a member of the family she was allowed food, allowance and other comforts. All the other members of the family recieved rood, allowances, requisites etc.

By virtue of what rights do they get these allowances, comforts, &c?—It was the practice since the time of Shah Hasan Ali to give food, allowances and other comforts out of the offerings and the rest of the property to the members of the family.

Was this practice continued in the time of Aga Ali Shan?—Yes

So far as you are aware the practice was not discontinued?—No.

And do you claim this in virtue of that custom or pratice?—Yes.

What do you claim "in virtue of that custom?—Allowances, pocket money, comforts, residence and according to my position, which I used to get.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. INVARARITY.

Nr. Inverarity then cross examined the witness:

Mr. Desai who just cross-examined you is your counsel?—Yes.

When did you first go about suspecting the Aga Khan about the murder of your son?—From the time I filed my appeal. There were many other things before that which aroused my suspicions.

When did you first go about saying that?—I very often told Shamsh-ul-Mulk "You must have done so."

The question is when did you first suspect the Aga Khan about the murder?—After the receipt of these telegrams. I spoke to her why should such a misfortune have been brought upon me.

Do you charge her with the murder of Hasham Shah?—I do not charge her but from other circumstances I am led to believe it.

What did you mean when you said "You must have done so"? I wanted to say that she and her son were party to the murder.

As a matter of fact Aga Khan was in Europe several months before your son was murdered? Yes.

Shamsh-ul-Mulk was absent in Arabia some months before the murder and was in Arabia at the time of the murder? She went there for the purpose.

She did not return to Bombay for several months after the murder of your son? Yes.

You know that the murderer was badly beaten by the Aga Khan's servants immediately after the murder? He was beaten by my own servants. Not by Aga Khan's servants.

Were they not paid by the Aga Khan? They were kept for me and they were my servants. They were paid by the Aga Khan.

You know that the murderer had made a confession? Yes.

He was tried by a jury who had recommended him for mercy and the judge transported him for life? Yes.

You know Akhar Shah telegraphed the Aga Khan asking him to prevent you from taking any further steps in the matter? I do not know anything about that.

It was upon that that the Aga Khan sent you the telegram? I hear about Abkar Shah telegraphing to the Aga Khan only now for the first time.

Do you really suggest that the Aga Khan sent you a telegram threatening that if you did not leave the house that your other son would be murdered too? Yes. That is what I say.

Do you charge the Aga Khan with sending you a telegram that he would have your son murdered? I have received telegram to that effect.

Did you show that telegram to Mr. Acworth? I do not recollect.

Did you show any of the telegrams to Mr. Acworth? Some were seen by him. Which? I don't recollect.

Mr. Acworth sent you a bill of cost? Yes. Produce it? I shall bring it.

Is there any living person that had read the telegram threatening to have your son murdered? Yes. Mrs. Kenny.

Any one else?—I do not remember any other name. I am confused.

His Lordship allowed the witness to take five minutes rest if she was confused. Re urning to court the witness was further cross-examined by Mr Inverarity.

Are you going to call Mrs. Kenny as a witness? Now as her name is mentioned? I am going to call her.

What motive do you suggest the Aga Khan should have for having Asham Shah murdered? He ought to be asked that.

His Lordship: What motive do you suggest?

Witness: I don't know his motives. I suspect him from his doings.

Do you say that defendant No. 1 was the murderer? That he was the instigator was my idea and suspicion.

What was the motive? The right to the headship of our family belonged to my son.

You mean to say that your son was the real Aga Khan? Yes.

In his absence Kassam would be the real Aga Khan? Where Hasham was living it was his right.

On his death his brother Kassum Shah would be the rightful heir? No. At present I am the heir.

At present you are entitled to the headship of your family? Yes, but Defendant No. 1 has usurped it.

Kassam has no right? No, Not now.

Your husband died in the life time of Ali Shah? Yes.

Is your family governed by Mahomedan law? Yes.

You claim that by Mahomedan law your son Hasham was the rightful Aga Khan and now you are the real Aga Khan? Yes.

Nobody has any such writing or claim set up on behalf of your son Hasham or yourself? No.

Ali Shah died in 1885, about 23 years ago?—Yes.

On Ali Shah's death did his widow assume management of the family property on behalf of the minor (defendant No.1.)?—Yes.

Without the objection of any one?—She did not do anything without consulting others.

When the present Aga Khan came of age he assumed management of the property without any objection from any one?—Yes.

Ever since the death of Ali Shah has the defendant No. 1 been styled His Highness the Aga Khan without any objection from any one?—That is so.

His Lordship: Do you say that you are the rightful Aga Khan?—Yes. When my son reached majority he was killed.

How old was he when he was killed?—18 years I have got his photograph. I will bring it if you want to see it.

How old is Kassam Shah?—23 years.

The witness was further cross-examined as to her claim of being the rightful Aga Khan and her petition at some length, the details of which will be published in our next issue.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the hearing of the Bombay Parsis case, Sir D. M. Petit and others against Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and others, was proceeded with. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, and Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Strangman, with Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendants, who are the members of the present Parsi Punchayat Trust Funds Board.

Mr. Justice Beaman, addressing the counsel in the case, said that the Judges had come to the conclusion that this was the appropriate time to intimate to the parties the conclusions they had arrived at, and the suggestions they wished to make. To these, their Lordships invited the careful attention of counsel. The learned Judge then read the following :—

"After having heard the plaintiffs' case and some indications at least of the line which the defendants propose to take, we think it right to intimate to the parties (without in any way prejudging the final result, should our suggestions not be accepted) what appears to us to be a reasonable solution. Our desire is to put an end as soon as possible to this litigation. The plaintiffs have frankly and fully withdrawn any and all charges against the probity, efficiency, and diligence of the Trustees. That clears the way. Their honour is in no way at stake. And all they need now look to is what is best for the community, a large part of whose charitable and religious funds are in their hands. Whatever might be the result of that part of the case which is aimed at the method of appointment, etc., we feel sure that we have the power, under the Trustees Act, to appoint where expedient, etc., the Trustees we think best qualified to carry out the trusts. And speaking again without prejudice, we think it at least probable that we should reappoint in any event the present Trustees. In doing so, we should order a scheme to be framed for filling up vacancies. That would be done in the usual way, and both sides would be heard. As to the rest of the case, specially the point which has brought on the litigation, we suggest that we might declare that the Zoroastrian religion permits conversions, but that the community (in a manner to be settled, if necessary, after further discussion) should regulate conversion by framing rules to safeguard it against abuse. We should be prepared to reaffirm the resolutions already passed by the representative committee, at the same time declaring that they have no retrospective effect. We should be prepared to declare that those already admitted are entitled to the full benefits of the funds and properties in the hands of the Trustees; and we should be prepared to declare that the children of Parsi fathers, not yet admitted, are similarly entitled after admission. We cannot help thinking that if the parties are reasonable, a settlement could be come to on these lines, and we invite counsel to consider what we have said; and if they are in substantial agreement with us, to advise their clients accordingly. We do not say this lightly. We say it after full deliberation. We have felt for some time that the course the litigation has been, and is taking is out of all proportion to the interests at stake. We think that this course has given just offence and caused much indignation throughout the community, whose social and private affairs have been drawn within the scope of the enquiry; and we think that if it can be stopped upon perfectly fair and satisfactory terms, it is in the interests of the parties and the public that it should be stopped as soon as possible."

Mr. Justice Davar followed his learned colleague on the Bench. His Lordship said that what had been stated must be taken to have been slated without prejudice to the case of the trustees, which had not yet been laid before the Court in full; but which was barely opened by Mr. Strangman at only the previous hearing. Having regard to the candid and frank withdrawal by Mr. Lowndes of all charges against the trustees affecting their probity, efficiency and diligence, that part of the case had become exceedingly simplified. In the event of the Court coming to the conclusion that the appointment of the present trustees was invalid, what the Court would do in the circumstances would be to exercise its powers under the Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866, which applied to funds and properties dedicated to charities. Under Section 35 of the Act, the Court had power to appoint trustees. In the present case, so far as the proceedings had progressed, it appeared somewhat difficult to declare that the trustees could not be appointed with regard to all the funds; and to refer the matter to the Commissioner to frame a scheme, and to appoint trustees. Their Lordships found that the trustees had been in possession of the properties; nothing to their detriment was alleged against them; they had given satisfaction to the community in the discharge of their duties. Better men than they could not be found, as it were, among the Parsis for holding these positions of trust: they were already in possession of the properties and the funds. Appointments in these circumstances would be their appointment to the trusts for life, or until resignation of the place. And the Court would be prepared, should its suggestions meet with the views entertained by the parties to the suit, to re-appoint as trustees the trustees who now held the function. It would be right to explain that in the event of the Court declaring the present appointments of the trustees to be invalid as to some portion, for the sake of convenience, the Court should suggest that there should be a scheme for the purpose of filling in any vacancy occurring in the future. Were such a scheme to be framed by the Commissioner, it would have to be approved of by the Advocate-General, and considered by the Judge in Chambers. As to the second part of the case, a fair solution to arrive at would be by the declaration that the Zoroastrian religion permitted conversion but at the same time the Court should say that such conversion should be subject to such rules and regulations, which the community had a right to frame for the purpose of safeguarding against an abuse of such permission. Should there be a difference between the parties, which could not be settled by them without a little further discussion, he (Mr. Justice Davar) had the authority of the learned Chief Justice, who himself was most anxious to see this litigation terminate, to state that his Lordship would be prepared to assist in the settlement of the case, either by presiding in Court with the present Special Bench, or sit in the Judges' Library, and arrange the differences.

Mr. Strangman submitted that when he should have opened the case for the trustees fully, the Court would see that out of the main issues in the case, the position of the trustees with regard to the power of appointment to vacancies on their board, was absolutely unassailable. The other main issue was the ascertainment of the Parsis entitled to the benefit of the trusts.

Mr. Lowndes being engaged elsewhere at the time of the foregoing proceedings, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, his learned junior, said that the parties ought to feel very thankful to the Court for the suggestions. For his own part, he would assure their Lordships that these would be placed before the plaintiffs, and carefully considered. Consideration was certainly required in the matter: moreover, his learned senior, Mr. Lowndes, who had the conduct of the case throughout, was not present; and the plaintiffs would like to consult him. Meantime, Mr. Strangman might proceed with his opening.

Mr. Lowndes came in Court at this stage, and the situation was explained to him by Mr. Justice Davar, who added that the resolutions of the Parsi community, as to who should have the benefit of the trust funds, and properties were right enough; but they could not be given any retrospective effect about the French lady and the Rajput woman.

Mr. Strangman promised that the suggestion would be considered by a meeting of the trustees, which would be convened on the following day.

Mr. Strangman then proceeded with his remarks about the trust properties and funds, the latter of which numbered 247.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 4, 1908.

EDUCATION AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP IN INDIA.

MR. S. S. THORBURN, late of the Indian Civil Service, and a man given to expressing his thoughts in plain and forcible English, lectured a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, the other day, on the above subject. Lord Ampthill was in the chair and, for anything we have heard to the contrary, approved the observations of the lecturer. He criticised the educational system of this country; he gave utterance to his views on its people and told his hearers some home-truths about the administrators of India as well as of those who would relieve them of their responsibilities. That westernised Indians, believing themselves fully equipped for place and power in the administration of their own country, should push their claims he admitted to have long been recognised as one of the inevitable consequences of our educational system in India, and of the superficial world-knowledge acquired from the increasing familiarity of East with West. That the teachings of some of the leaders in the movement should become seditious was doubtless, also foreseen, but that those teachings should excite anti-English disturbances Mr. Thorburn, for one, did not anticipate. "What may be in the minds of the Indian nationalists I do not know, what should be I do—disgust at tactics which have alienated Moderates and injured a cause of which no liberal-minded Englishman can disapprove." Still he believes that the so-called unrest is chiefly traceable to our educational system, and he laments the fact that practically the agriculturists of India are still illiterate though they pay the great bulk of the taxation in the shape of land revenue and salt duty, and in some provinces, as in the Punjab, a special education cess in addition. The interests of agriculture and commerce, labour and capital appear rarely to accord in any country, but in India, our system, to use the lecturer's own words "has accentuated the natural antagonism between them. As a consequence then the new legislation was regarded by the classes who made much of their living out of the peasantry as unjust and reactionary: people never do see virtue in a measure which deprives them of a remunerative source of income." When, soon afterwards, with the indifference to personal consequences which characterised Lord Curzon's administration, he initiated much-needed reforms in the educational policy of his Government and in the competitive methods of recruiting for certain civil appointments "the classes prejudicially affected began to organise in defence of their own interests."

Mr. Thorburn thus traces the source of unrest and he is inclined further to think that "the triumph of a small Asiatic power over a great European Empire filled the brains of educated Indians with wild ideas—what Japan had found easy they should find possible." But he recognises the partition of Bengal as the match which fired the loose gunpowder lying about in Indian centres of intelligence—and as a subsidiary the writings and speeches of certain too enthusiastic "friends of India" at home. To defective education, however, Mr. Thorburn attributed all our troubles in this country and he urges that to persist in a policy which benefits non-agriculturists to the detriment of agriculturists would be, even in a homogeneous farming country, an unwise course to pursue, but in heterogeneous India, with her discords of peoples and religions and all her manhood possessed by the peasantry, such a course is not merely unwise, but positively unjust, and against the interests of our Empire; yet that is what we have done and are still doing throughout India. In education, what Mr. Thorburn claims we ought to make our chief aim, is the improvement of the people, the children of the soil—the men who fill the ranks of our army and constabulary and pay most of the taxes. If we did that thoroughly, we agree, we might almost leave higher education in towns—except the equipment of universities—to municipalities, private bodies such as missionaries and individuals. How then are the agricultural masses of British India to be taught to read, write and cypher and their most promising boys encouraged to continue their studies? Mr. Thorburn, years ago, advocated the giving of agricultural scholarships in every district with a liberal hand. Recollect, said he, the other day, the chief taxpayers in India are the agriculturists and it is they who directly contribute most of the Government funds spent on education. It is a point which was entirely overlooked in the Bombay Corporation debate on the Advisory Councils, the other day. Further, exclaimed Mr. Thorburn, we should reward their best scholars by giving to those who qualify themselves as fit for clerical employment in the public service their fair share of appointments. In the bestowal of places in our civil administration we should, he holds, adopt some form of proportionate representation so that the loaves and fishes of the service be distributed with reasonable regard to the numbers and classes of the most important tribes inhabiting each division of the country. At present in our indiscriminating zeal for superior scholarship, the sons of agriculturists are almost excluded from clerical posts worth more than a shilling a day.

For the desirability of providing for Indian boys who go to England Mr. Thorburn made out a strong case. Holding that the Government of India is wise in keeping the portals of the Indian Civil Service closed except to those who enter through the examination rooms in London, he pointed out that the Government spends money and watches over Indian schoolboys until adolescence, that is, until they reach the critical period of early manhood, when the mind is most receptive of impressions and then like birds with their fledglings, that Government leaves the young ones to shift for themselves though still requiring protection against their enemies—for Indian students' evil influences. We may disregard the case of youths remaining in India—they are at home among their own people—and only concern ourselves with that of those, the most industrious, talented and ambitious, who annually go to England to complete their studies. Who looks after young Indians on landing? asked Mr. Thorburn, Who shepherds them in London? How and where do they live? With whom do they associate? The India Office does not seem to know, and few seem to care. Poor, earnest, studious, aspiring—officially "Nobody's children"—they cannot avoid reading the outpourings of our party press, they cannot avoid discovering that with us no change is effected without organisation and agitation. "What wonder then if, on return to India, the bitterness of unemployment or insufficient recognition affects many of them, and induces them to become grievance-mongers and pursue what they believe to be British methods to secure their ends! To the extent that their bias towards bad citizenship may be due to their Government's indifference to their interests during their sojourn amongst us we appear to be blameworthy." Think of the anxiety of English parents in the rare cases in which circumstances compel them to loose a young hopeful alone and friendless in London, he continued. What they feel Indian parents feel also, and with greater reason. Probably some here have been consulted by an Indian friend now and again about the placing of a boy in London. If so, they will remember the inquirer's apprehensions and the cold comfort given. Had the adviser been able to say, "You need have no fear—the Sarkar will look after your boy if you like," what a relief the good news would have been to the much troubled father. Well, it is some satisfaction to know that at least one evil influence has been removed and that the Secretary of State has promised to give the matter further attention. In due time then the returned Indian will cease to be a revolutionary, may cease even to join the Congress and the reproach of our long neglect of Indian students will shortly be removed. With good treatment to students in England and proportionate representation in the public service in India, it is reasonable to hope that their best selves in the "India for Indians" party would realise their present limitations, and, renouncing impossible or premature demands, gradually achieve eminence by successfully competing with us in the pursuits open to all men. "Were they so to strive and rise, their claims for better recognition in the public service could not be resisted—indeed, in that case, no large-minded Englishman, whatever his position, would wish to reserve exclusive for his own countrymen appointments which could be equally well filled by presumptively fit Indians."

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MR. BERNARD SHAW ON SOCIALISM AND DOCTORS.

MR. BERNARD SHAW was most diverting in his address at the Medical School in Hunter Street the other day. He dared greatly in all he said about doctors, criticising every class of medical men with a freedom as fearless as it was amusing. Socialism was the subject of his discourse. Before long he was applying it vigorously to the medical profession, declaring that until the State was responsible for the income of the doctor, he could not be a really independent man. At present he had more to do in trying to please his patients and in keeping up appearances than in curing by his art. The days of the witch-doctor and the charlatan are by no means over. Many people were ready to go for relief to any one but a regular medical man, and it was not stupid commonplace persons who had recourse to Eugene Sandow and Eustace Miles, but the brilliant and clever men who thought, because these men treated them scientifically, while a doctor pulled out of his pocket a pill or a bottle supposed to cure each disease, Bernard Shaw asserted that the competition for bare life in the medical professional had demoralised the present day general practitioner. A friend of his had a large practice among householders who were considered wealthy if they had a pound a week. He had many night-calls, and the following questions were often asked through the speaking tube: "Who are you?" "Which road?" "Have you got the money?" "Rattle it against the tube," and when that welcome sound was heard, the doctor got up to attend the patient. These precautions he was obliged to take to earn any kind of a living, for too many of his fees were recovered through the County Court. Long ago, when the Peculiar People were summoned for treating their children by prayer alone and letting them die without the intervention of a doctor, it was difficult to get a conviction, for it was impossible to get a doctor to swear that if he had been called in, the life of the child would have been saved. Nowadays, said Mr. Shaw, any number will leap blithely into the box and swear that they could have cured the child.

The Christian Scientist flourishes on the simple beliefs of people who have no faith in medicine. If you want to see a doctor become a lunatic before your eyes, declared Mr. B. Shaw, ask him, when he is inveighing against Christian scientists as murderers, if he had never lost a patient from diptheria or any other disease? This, and much more the speaker committed himself to, rubbing into his audience much against their will, that true socialism if adopted by the State in reference to medicine would render doctors free and independent men. At present they lived on the illness of the public they would then draw their incomes from the public health, Doctors, of all people, should long for the even distribution of wealth, for no sooner was a man comfortably off than he started a disease and a doctor. The poor, who can't pay, have the diseases right enough and give the doctors plenty of work, which to their honour is frequently done for charity. It is often heart-breaking to the kind man to order good food and sanitary conditions for a poor patient when he knows that he might as well order a yacht or a motor car. Mr. Shaw girded at the doctors who belonged to what he might call the Listerian period of medicine, when the germ theory began to rule. He would as soon see an alligator at his bedside as one of these gentlemen. There are, again, the health officers who judge by statistics which are really hopelessly misleading. The anti-vaccinationists' statistics are only equalled in absurdity by the Vaccinationists and those of the Tariff Reformers by the Free Traders. He once tried to palm off statistics on Sir Wilfrid Lawson by telling him the gloomy news that fifty per cent. of the teetotallers in an Indian regiment were dead, and fifty per cent. invalided home. Sir W. Lawson, being a politician, knew the net value of statistics, and discovered the fact that there were only two teetotallers in the regiment, one of whom was killed and eaten by a tiger and the other tripped and broke a leg stepping on board a trooper and reached home as an invalid. Altogether Mr. Bernard Shaw contrived to amuse, if he did not convince his audience.

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THE LATE BISHOP PYM.

THE very sad news of the Bishop's death came to all as somewhat of a shock in spite of our knowledge that he had for years been suffering from an incurable malady. We were not quite prepared for this dramatic and tragic ending to his episcopacy. Mindful of his failing health, we, who in these columns have felt it our duty to defend the liberty of the Church of England, refrained last week from any comments upon the clerical trials and Metropolitan visitation. True, we were pleased at the historic justification of the Anglo-Catholic position, and the liberty which still allows breadth of mind and tolerant views to be held by English Churchmen. We are quite sure that all those, who have felt with us, they ought to controvert the position which had been taken up by the late Bishop Pym, will join readily and sympathetically in expressing the deepest sorrow that he was not permitted to spend more peaceful years. The late Bishop was a man of singular charm in spite of his inability to see another's point of view. One of the sentiments, that has made his clergy truly sad throughout the four troublous years of his sojourn in India, is "what might have been." As a man he was an English gentleman of culture and family; but as a Bishop it could not be claimed that he achieved success. It is unnecessary, here and now, to demonstrate this and we ask his clergy and friends to remember that he died at his post in his own diocese; and further that his last circuler, issued on 22nd February, recognised that he had been wrong to inflict and enforce penalties where no laws existed, and that he had learned how much more of his desire might have been accomplished had he used the paternal counsel, which was his right instead of coercive measures. The tone of this last communication was very different from the militant Epistles he has been accustomed to issue to his clergy, and perhaps, had he been spared, he would have been far more sympathetically disposed towards those who differed from him and so, as he passes from our midst we commend him "To the love that heals all strife Circling like the breath of Life."

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND EXPANSION.

UNLESS the members of the City Improvement Trust change their minds they will be the only public body which has not advice to offer Government as to the future expansion of Bombay. It might have been expected that the Trust would be the first and that its advice would have been soundest. But it may be felt that the Trust believes the work should be left to it and that nothing further is necessary. Perhaps not. Government will decide. Still the Trust has not yet arrived at any conclusion. The draft reply is one of the most laconic and pithy which could be well imagined. The question of reclamation can be considered fifteen years hence; the question of Trombay may be left to private enterprise; if all the main line traffic can be concentrated at Bori Bunder, let it, but do not abolish the sea-side line. Furthermore, a cheap train for the working-classes is not necessary. All is the best in this best of all possible worlds and if the demand for anything more comes up, the Improvement Trust can provide it. Is that what we are to understand?

H. H. The Raja of Rewa has left Bombay for Rewa.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Austria," from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay via Rangoon on the morning of the 1st instant.

ANOTHER cinematograph "The Royal Bioscope" opens on the Maidan to-night. Films from all parts of the world will be shewn; and a good evening's entertainment provided.

No less than seven thousand candidates are up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and three thousand are being examined in Calcutta itself.

SERGEANT Barnes of the 44th Battery, R. F. A. the Second victim of the recent Kirkee Explosion succumbed to his injuries yesterday and was buried the same day. His funeral was very largely attended at Kirkee.

THE telegraph signallers in Calcutta have had an interview with the Director-General and are to meet him again to discuss the change in the hours introduced by Mr. Newlands, the Expert.

THE Telegraph Signal Office peons in Calcutta are reported to have joined the delivery peons on strike, but their places are being taken up by men of the 10th Jats; so there will be no interruption in the business of the Department.

THE Board of Revenue has furnished the Madras Government with a statement showing the receipts and charges under Minor Irrigation Works in the Presidency for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1907. The allotments sanctioned for Minor Irrigation works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each was Rs. 7,27,617 and the expenditure incurred during the nine months of the current official year was Rs. 5,18,902, or 71·3 per cent. of the grant. The total allotment for works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each was Rs. 87,298, of which Rs. 52,867 have been spent, or 60·6 per cent. of the allotment.

PROFESSOR W. A. HERDMANN, D.S.C., F.R.S, the eminent Zoologist and Scientific Adviser to the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers Ld., arrived in Colombo from Home, accompanied by Mrs. Herdmann, on the 24th instant. Professor Herdmann has come on an inspection of the Pearl Banks at Marichchikadde. According, however, to the "Times of Ceylon," there cannot now be a pearl fishery this year. "At such a time of depression in the pearl market, and lack of cash generally, there are not enough mature oysters to justify the building and staffing of a large camp and the calling together of hundreds of divers from the remotest borders of India and from the Persian Gulf. As preparations ought by this time to be in full swing, the above expression of opinion may be safely hazarded."

FOR some time past speeches have been delivered on the beach at Tuticorin, and in various other parts of the town, at which Mr. Chidambaram Pillay, of the Swadeshi Steamer Co., seems to have taken a prominent part. He and other lecturers have addressed large audiences on the subject of 'swaraj' boycott of foreign goods and nationalism, and have succeeded in creating a considerable stir among the people. What they said we do not yet know, but in view of the fact that Public Meetings have been stopped by the Collector and that additional Police have been drafted into the town from out-stations, we imagine that they have not minced their words, and have created a very unsettled state of feeling in the town. We now learn that over 1,000 of the operatives employed in the Tuticorin Coral Mills have gone out on strike, and that the mills were closed yesterday. To-day, however, a few of the men returned to work.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

Four and a Quarter Lakhs Increase.

The following resolution has been issued on the Reports on the Administration of the department (A'bkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1906-07:—

The total Excise revenue of 1906-07 exceeded that of the previous year and the average of the preceding three years by over Rs. 4½ lakhs and Rs. 22¼ lakhs, respectively, in the Presidency proper, and by nearly Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 3 lakhs in Sind. In Aden the receipts of the year under report show an increase of Rs. 47,000 over the preceding year, stated to be mainly due to the import of large consignments of foreign spirits towards the close of the year to avoid payment of duty at the increased rates brought into force from 1st April 1907. The total charges on account of Excise establishments and refunds showed a slight increase in the Presidency proper and Sind and decrease in Aden as compared with the previous year.

The increase in revenue in the Presidency proper occurred under the heads "country spirit" (Rs. 5¼ lakhs) and "toddy" (Rs. 45,192), while there was a decline (Rs. 1,72,555 in the aggregate) under the other heads, to which "intoxicating drugs" contributed the largest amount (Rs. 1,34,540). A considerable portion of the large increase under country spirit is accounted for by enhancement of the rates of duty, higher license fees in the shop-auction districts, and deficiency payments in the two districts under the shop minimum guarantee system; but the greater part of it is the result of increased consumption due to the favourable agricultural season, the increasing demand for industrial labour and consequent prosperity of the labouring classes and a busy marriage season among the spirit-drinking classes. In the Karnatak districts and in certain talukas of the Konkan, there was a decrease in consumption which is attributed in part to the after-effects of unfavourable seasons and in part to the influence of the temperance movement.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF TAXATION.

It is interesting and important to note the effect on revenue and consumption of enhancement of taxation. In districts in which the incidence of taxation was increased, not by the direct action of Government, but by the competition of auction-bidders for the shops, consumption fell in Belgaum from 45,451 to 42,077 gallons L. P. but in Poona and Ahmednagar it rose from 1,20,220 to 1,29,465 and from 25,042 to 26,371 gallons L. P., respectively, while the revenue increased in all three districts. In the Satara District, which also is under the shop-auction system, the incidence of taxation fell from Rs. 6-1-7 to Rs. 5-13-5 per gallon L. P., and this was accompanied by a rise in consumption from 21,873 to 24,565 gallons L. P., the revenue rising by about Rs. 10,000. Similarly in Nasik and Khandesh where shops are let on competitive tenders of a minimum guaranteed revenue the incidence of taxation fell in Nasik from Rs. 3-11-8 to Rs. 3-6-9, and in Khandesh from Rs. 2-11-11 to Rs. 2-6-8 per gallon L. P., while there was a heavy increase in consumption in each district from 79,950 to 94,691 gallons L. P. in Nasik and in Khandesh from 4,09,595 to 4,78,666 gallons L. P., the revenue also of course rising considerably. From these figures it appears that the competition of bidders for shops is exceedingly variable in effect both on the incidence of taxation and on consumption; and that it is not to be relied on to effect the object of enhancement of taxation, viz., to check drinking whatever the effect on the revenue may be. The competition generally increases revenue unless the consumption falls very heavily indeed, but unless there be adventitious circumstances to aid it, as there were in Belgaum, it has not so far checked consumption. On the other hand, an examination of the figures shows that where Government took direct action, of the towns and districts in which the duty was raised by 4 annas per gallon 25° U. P., Bombay Town and Island shows a consumption less by 43,517 gallons L. P. with actual realizations less by only Rs. 219; in Surat City the consumption is practically unchanged with a rise in receipts of about Rs. 23,000; the City of Sholapur shows a fall in consumption of 300 gallons L. P., and a rise in revenue of Rs. 5,000; the considerable rise in consumption in the Thana District is said to have taken place in the two tracts in which the duty was not raised and in Mahim, accompanied by a fall in all other portions of the district; while in Kolaba some 400 gallons L. P. less were drunk while nearly Rs. 38,000 more were paid. In one of the three cases in which the duty was raised by 6 annas per gallon 25° U. P., viz., Ahmedabad City, the enhancement proved ineffectual to prevent an increase in consumption which rose by 3,000 gallons L. P. (but the increase here may with extreme probability be attributed to increase in the number of mill-hands); in the second—Broach City—the rise in consumption is insignificant and that in payments amounts to Rs. 13,000; while for the third—Hubli Town—statistics are not given in the report. It is desirable that besides the towns already shown in the memorandum attached to Appendix D, all cities and towns should be shown for which rates of duty are sanctioned different from those in the surrounding district; and the Commissioner should be requested to supply the information in future reports. From a consideration of these figures it appears probable that in all cases but one the enhanced duty has availed

TO PREVENT THE INCREASED CONSUMPTION

which favourable conditions of the season and of the labour maket have brought about in that one case and in many districts in which no enhancement took place. In the one instance in which a markedly diminished consumption is recorded, viz., Bombay Town and Island, it does not appear from the report that the reduced drinking of country spirit was made up by any greater resort to other intoxicants; nearly 400 fewer toddy trees were tapped; the sales by licensees of potable foreign spirits fell by 52,600 gallons (this was, however, accompanied by a rise of nearly 50,000 gallons in the sales of fermented liquors); the consumption of intoxicating hemp drugs rose by 90 seers only while that of opium fell by 466 lbs. The comparison of cases in which duty was increased with those in which the total charges were increased by the shop-auction system is so far deficient in that the increases of duty occurred in monopoly districts. There it is at least possible that the introduction of the shop-auction system might have resulted in a large increase of consumption as it everywhere has. But the statistics for the Town and Island of Bombay seem to show than even where a single-shop system is in force an increase of duty will check consumption. On the whole, however, it may be inferred with some confidence that the enhancement of duty has been successful from the point of view of temperance; and that in the one case in which it has had a merely restraining influence on what would otherwise have been a very heavy rise in drinking owing to the great increase in the industrial population the circumstances indicate clearly that the same success can be attained by a further enhancement of the duty. This point has doubtless attracted the attention of the Commissioner not less than the measure to which he refers, viz., the reduction in the limit of possession of country spirit without a permit on which his report is awaited. At the same time it is manifest that any measures which Government may take will not avail to diminish to a great extent the drinking habit among the people unless there grows up among the people themselves a distaste for that habit. It is therefore important to notice any indications there may be of the growth of such a distaste. It must be said that there are not many. In a portion of the Thana District and in Ahmednagar such movement as there was in that direction is said to have faded out. Only in other portions of the Thana District, in Alibag, and the Karnatak is any temperance movement in respect of country spirit mentioned in the report; the decrease in consumption is not large, and is apparently just as much due to the affects of scarcity as to any growth of the habit of abstention from drink. It would seem from these considerations that much remains to be done by the advocates of temperance in promoting such a habit amongst the people. In future reports the Commissioner should give succinctly such information as he may be able to obtain regarding the rise and progress of any movement among the people in the direction of refraining from the use of intoxicants.

TODDY.

It is regrettable that more trustworthy statistics are not procurable regarding the consumption of toddy, and it may perhaps be hoped that with improved establishments it will be found possible to supply figures which may be accepted as at least approximately correct. Taking the figures reported as roughly indicating actual fluctuations in the extent to which the people resorted to that intoxicant, it is to be noted that the increased consumption of country spirit was not at the expense of the toddy consumption; for the latter rose by about one-third of a million gallons, the largest increases occurring in districts in which the drinking of the country spirit also increased—Thana, Surat, Broach and Ratnagiri—and decreases being recorded in Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar where the consumption of country spirits also fell. As is usual with the toddy statistics, and as appears inevitable with a system of auctioning shops in areas where the palm groves are scattered at smaller or greater intervals about the districts, there is frequent wide variation between revenue and consumption, the former rising while the latter falls e.g. in Dharwar, or vice versa as in Ratnagiri.

Under the head of foreign liquors another example is afforded of the effect of a higher rate of duty in decreasing consumption. The tariff rate on imported liquors was raised generally from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in February 1906; and in 1906-07 there was, as is shown in Appendix F., a decrease in importations by sea into Bombay and in sales by licensees under each of the four heads, formented liquors, wines, liqueurs, and potable spirits. The fall in revenue owing to the reduction in the assessed (not auctioned) license fees which was rendered necessary by the enhancement in duty and also to a proper decrease in the number of licensees was compensated by a suitable re-arrangement of fees for hotels and refreshment rooms in Bombay; and the revenue remained practically the same as in the preceding year.

DECREASED CONSUMPTION OF HEMP DRUGS.

Again under hemp drugs the policy of reducing consumption by increased direct taxation is found to be successful. With the duty on ganja raised by 25 per cent., or from Rs. 4 Rs. 5, and that on bhang by 100 per cent, or from annas 8 to Re. 1, the consumption within the Presidency fell by 200 seers, while the revenue levied on that consumption rose by Rs. 68,000. This increase was, however, due in part only to the enhanced duty, and in part to higher license fees as fixed by the varying and uncertain operation of the shop-auction system. To that system are also attributable, as the Commissioner points out, the wide variations in different districts in the proportion of license fees to duty realizations and in the incidence of taxation. The total revenue under this head fell considerably owing to the decrease following on the enhanced duty in the exports of ganja to foreign countries, and to the evasion of the duty by means mentioned by the Commissioner in paragraph 31 of the report. His report on this subject is awaited.

Opium affords an illustration of increased consumption following on lowered prices. The issue prices were reduced as stated in paragraph 5 (4) and paragraph 36 of the repart; and Appendix K shows that the consumption in the Presidency rose to a figure 3,888 lbs. in excess of that for 1905-06; and that notwithstanding a resultant rise in realisations from duty, and a small rise in license fees, the revenue fell by about Rs. 30,000.

In the Resolutions on the reports for 1904-05 and 1905-06 it was remarked that in the districts where the system of selling by auction the country spirit shop licenses prevailed there was hardly any appreciable margin of profit left to the vendor between the cost incurred by him and the maximum selling price, and that under the circumstances.

HONEST TADE WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

This conclusion derives further support from the satistics given in paragraph 10 of the present Presidency report, which show that of the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara where the system referred to obtained, the incidence of the main charges per gallon of 25° U. P in the first three exceeded the maximum selling price fixed for each by 7 pies to 7 annas 2 pies, while in Satara alone it was less by 8 pies. Calculated on actual sales by shopkeepers the incidence of taxation on country spirit rose in Belgaum to 1 anna above the tariff rate on imported liquor, which is distinctly undesirable; while in Poona and Ahmednagar it approached that rate within 6 annas and 4 annas, respectively. Reference has been made in previous paragraphs of this review to the effect of the auction system on the fixing of license fees for toddy and drug shop. Now that the Government of India have overruled the recommendation of the Excise Committee, and have difinitely ordered that the auction system shall be the sole method of disposing of shops for the retail sale of country spirit, it is necessary that every possible precaution should be taken in the holding of the auctions both of these shops and of shops for the sale of other intoxicants which are disposed of in the same manner to prevent improper prices being bid, combinations being formed amongst the bidders, and the incidence of taxation being forced up unduly high while consumption is not reduced. The Commissioner is requested to report what instructions he had issued or proposes to issue to district officers in order to secure that the auctioning of shops shall be free from the defects in management pointed out by the Excise Committee and shall be carried out in the manner directed. The attention of the Collectors should be again invited to their power to refuse speculative bids. They should also do everything in their power to prevent the purchase of groups of shops by syndicates putting up ostensibly separate bidders for each shop.

INCREASES IN SIND.

In Sind the only heads of revenue showing substantial increase during the year are "country spirit" (Rs. 66,965) and "intoxicating drugs" (Rs. 48,945). The increase under the former is attributed to causes similar to those specified in the case of the Presidency proper, while that under the latter was mainly the result of the enhancement of duty on bhang and ganja. The increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases under the heads "opium" (Rs. 16,174) and "miscellaneous" (Rs. 3,161.) The increase in country spirit revenue is accompanied by an increase in consumption, no change having been made in direct duty and the increase in license and distillery fees being small. Larger consumption is therefore answerable for the increase in revenue. Intoxicating drugs the contrary is the case, as the consumption of bhang decreased heavily while the increase in the sales of ganja was small, and license fees were lower, with the satisfactory result of a higher revenue on a lower consumption. Under opium a gain under duty and license fee was more than covered by the diminution in the gain on sale-proceeds with the unsatisfactory result of a lower revenue on a higher consumption (9,42 lbs. against 9,287 lbs. in 1905-06). As in the Presidency proper the sales of foreign liquor show a falling off under all heads while the decrease in revenue is not large. It will be convenient if in future reports the appendices to the report for Sind are given under the same lettering, form and order as those in the report for the Presidency proper.

Aden shows a decreased consumption under every head except bhang.

The decrease in the number of cases detected in the Presidency proper is considerable; that in Sind is small, and calls for no comment. Government accept the explanation of the former which is given in paragraph 49 of the report, and observe with satisfaction the good effect in respect of illicit distillation in Broach which is attributed to the extension to that district of the restrictions on dealing with mhowra flowers. It is clear that this extension calls for especial vigilance to be exercised against illicit importation which is reported to be taking the place of illicit distillation.

Except in regard to the enhancements of still head duty which were brought into force in the year, progress in improvement of the A'bkari Administration has been compelled to await the report of the Excise Committee and the orders of the Government of India thereon. These have been received in the current year, during which the re-organised establishment has been entertained, and the report for next year will show a real advance in the direction desired.

THE Government of Madras, with the approval of the Government of India, have just ratified the action of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras in leasing a portion of the People's Park, measuring 3·14 acres, to the Trustees of the Victoria Public Hall at an annual rental of annas 8 per ground, and sanctioning the grant to the Madras Corporation free of any charge for occupancy right but subject to a ground rent, of the site (3·13 acres) occupied by the Moore Market. This belated action is due to Commissioners having applied for a site in the People's Park for the new Corporation offices, when it was discovered that the existing buildings that were paying no ground rent.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Securing the Indian Forces.

STRENGTHENING THE FRONTIER.

NAVAL POLICY MAINTAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. J. A. Murray MacDonald, in moving his resolution regarding the reduction of armaments, and Sir John Brunner, in seconding it, dwelt upon the baselessness of suspicions with regard to Germany. The speakers argued that if the troops in India were adequate before the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, they must be more than sufficient now.

Mr. Asquith, in moving his Amendment, said that economies must be consistent with the defence of the Empire. The Government, he said, had made substantial reductions. The Agreements and ententes of recent years, had made some combinations which were formerly apprehended, most highly improbable, and even in the case of Germany, the people were advancing nearer and nearer to a complete understanding. After insisting on the unassailable supremacy of the Navy, Mr. Asquith said, as regards the Army, its size must be in definite with the force employed in India and elsewhere in the Empire.

Mr. Asquith went on to say that while he hoped and believed that the Anglo-Russian Agreement would eventually have a considerable effect on the military situation, Anglo-Indian military strategy never had been and never could be governed solely or even mainly by the possibility of invasion.

THE FORCES IN INDIA.

The force in India, which was fixed immediately after the Mutiny was fixed with reference to a large number of considerations, the weight of many of which was still undiminished, but which it was undesirable to detail.

He only mentioned them as a caveat against the notion that the Anglo-Russian Agreement, would necessarily shortly lead to a substantial reduction of the Garrison in India. He would, however, say that Mr. Morley had for some time been in close communication with the Indian Government regarding the maintenance, distribution and size of the forces in India, but he could not anticipate the result.

Mr. Wyndham complained that Mr. Asquith had not laid sufficient emphasis on the necessity of maintaining the army in India at its present strength. He described the Government's programme as inadequate and predicted that they would be compelled materially to increase it in the future.

MAINTAINING THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said he had the authority of the Admiralty to state that the Naval Programme would be fully maintained at the two-Power standard.

Mr. Balfour asked how it would be possible to defend the frontier of India, in view of the enormous wastage of Indian warfare, if we were further to reduce the regular Army. "There is no more complicated problem" he said "than the defence of the Indian frontier. We spent infinite trouble and time upon it but did not complete our investigation, and we are glad that our successors have taken it up." The Anglo-Russian Convention, he said, did not make the frontier safer to the extent of a quarrel with Russia.

Mr. Haldane said that the Government were concerned with the efficiency of the army, perhaps with smaller numbers. We should have a more efficient defence of the frontier by 31st March, than the late administration had, and the war chest of the nation would be in a more satisfactory position than that of other Powers.

Mr. Macdonald's resolution on being put to the vote, was rejected by 320 votes against 73. The opposition supported the Government.

Mr. Asquith, in concluding the debate, declared that while our Naval policy was purely defensive, our unassailable supremacy must be maintained as a matter of life or death. He insisted on the maintenance of an adequate force in India, but there were parts of the Empire where the Garrisons should be reduced and the recently announced withdrawal of troops from South Africa, was only the first step in this direction.

PERSIAN RAILWAY QUESTION.

Priority of British Right.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Fitzmaurice, replying to Lord Curzon, said that the Government would demand the fulfilment of the Shah's pledges of 1889, that Great Britain should have the prior right to construct railways in Southern Persia, in the event of the construction of railways in Northern Persia, but there was no prospect of any railway construction in Persia, while the Russo-Persian Railway Convention remained in force.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

More Troops Despatched.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The French Government has resolved to despatch 3,000 reinforcements to Casablanca, of which 1,200 will be Senegalese troops. They will proceed to Morocco immediately.

General Damade will retain command, but General Lyautey may go to Casablanca on a visit of inspection.

The unrest on the Algerian frontier is attributed to Mulai Hafid's emissaries preaching a jehad and also to old Algerian agitators who have never become reconciled to French rule.

BRITISH TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

Agreement Forecasted.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

It is understood that an agreement will shortly be concluded with Japan for the protection of British Trade Marks.

CLOSE OF THE ZAKKA EXPEDITION.

Royal Congratulations.

A LESSON IN EFFICIENCY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Morley read a Despatch from General Willcocks, announcing the terms of submission of the Zakka Khels.

General Willcocks also says that he cannot speak too highly of the ability and tact of Colonel Roos-Keppel in effecting the settlement and of the valuable services of his Assistant.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

King Edward has telegraphed to General Willcocks congratulating him on the success of the Expedition against the Zakka Khels, which was conducted with such skill and bravery.

His Majesty considers the good conduct of the troops as beyond all praise.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley replying to Sir Henry Cotton said that clause 25 of the Act of 1858 does not apply to the expedition against the Zakka Khels whose territory is within the external frontiers of His Majesty's possessions.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

On the night of the 28th of February before the news of the settlement with the Jirgas reached Chora, the Camp there was fired into and the following casualties occurred:—45th Sikhs, No. 365, Sepoy Bhagel Singh left, hand wound, severe. No. 4906, Sepoy Sahail Singh, right leg, severe. No. 295, Sepoy Suntas Singh, left forearm, severe. 23rd Pioneers, No. 3986, Sepoy Imamdin left hand, slight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE AT CHICAGO.

Attempt on the Chief of Police.

TWO MURDERS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

A telegram from Chicago states that an Anarchist entered the house of the Chief of the Police there, to-day, and shot his son and coachman, and then shot and stabbed the Chief of the Police, who shot his assailant dead.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Anarchist who shot the Chief of Police and his son at Chicago has been identified as a Russian student who fled from Klishineff in 1906.

HOME RAILWAYS AMALGAMATION.

Scheme Declared Illegal.

APPEAL LODGED.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Railway Commission Court has decided that the projected working agreement between the Great Northern and Great Central Railways for reducing expenditure on competitive services, is beyond the powers conferred by the Great Northern Railways Act of Parliament.

The Companies have appealed against this decision to the Court of Appeal.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Playing against South Australia, at Adelaide, England went in first, and has made 261 for 7 wickets, to which Gunn scored 102.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the Match at Adelaide, England completed their first innings for 404.

South Australia had made 244 runs for the loss of four wickets when stumps were drawn.

NASIK PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, MARCH 3.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Nasik Municipal Primary Schools took place on Saturday last. Mr. Jackson the Collector presided. Amongst others present were—Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. and Mr. Turner, Mr. Nishim, Sirdar Raje Bahadar Khan Bahadoor Rajisa Kebra Osman Saheb Gole, Messrs. V. N. Khopkar Hardekar Athavle and Mr. Joshi.

The Deputy Educational Inspector's report read by Mr. Kuderamal Kevalch and the Chairman, showed that the state of the school was satisfactory.

Mr. Patankar proposing a vote of thanks to the President said that the presence of the Chief District Officer there showed the amount of interest taken by him in primary education of the city and example will not be lost upon the citizens.

Mrs. Jackson also evinced sympathy with female education by her presence.

In replying, the President said that education has two fold ends the prosecution of studies and discipline and that could be neglected. The National Anthem concluded the ceremony.

About 500 prizes were distributed with pan and sweetmeats.

A VAGABOND PUNISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 3.

For some days past the peaceful Railway Community of Lonawli were terrorised by the presence of a European who continued his house to house invitation at night and attempted to obtain money by means of threats. He was eventually run in by Mr. Hayter, a Ghaut Guard, and on being placed before the Magistrate at Wadgon to-day by Inspector Pett of the G. I. P. Railway Police, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for extortion and lurking and house trespass. He gave his name as Patrick Reynolds and said he was originally a minor and recently employed under Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., Engineers and Contractors of Bombay and Poona.

S. I. FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

In the South Indian Association football tournament yesterday the Leicesters and Sherwood Foresters played a draw, no goals being scored.

DR. PYM'S FUNERAL.

Late Bishop of Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 3.

The funeral of the late Bishop Pym took place this morning. It was of a semi-military character. The route from the Bund Bridge right away to St. Sepulchre's cemetery, a distance of about three miles having been lined by British and Native troops. At intervals the Native Infantry took up the alignment as far as St. Patrick's Cathedral Road. From here the Somerset Light Infantry lined the road up to the cemetery gates, where the band of the Somersets were stationed with the buglers of the regiment awaiting the mourning cortege at the cemetery gates with General Alderson, commanding the Poona Division, and Officers of the Poona Divisional Staff, Brigadier-General Swann commanding the Poona Brigade, and Staff and almost all the senior officers of the Poona Brigade, in addition to a large number of prominent Civilians.

The coffin, borne on a gun carriage, belonging to the 2nd Battery, R.F.A. and covered with the Union Jack, was met at the cemetery by twenty-three clergymen including the Revd. Canon Taylor, Revd. A Warmell, Revd. Father Maill and other Cowley Fathers, members of the Church of Scotland clergy, the Native clergy and the Sisters of Panch Howds.

The coffin was borne to its final resting place by a party of the N. C. O's. belonging to the Somerset Regiment. The burial service was conducted by the Revd. Cannon Taylor assisted by Revd. Father Maill and at the end of it a verse from the hymn "Abide with me" was sung and the Buglers of the Somersets sounded the Last Post.

Floral tributes were sent by H. E the Governor and Lady Clarke, H. E. the Governor's Staff. from the Sisters and Nurses of the Sassoon Hospital and by the Panch Howd Sisters.

H. E. the Governor was represented at the funeral by Captain Greig, Military Secretary, and his Lordship's son who only recently arrived in India was the only member of the family able to be present to see his father laid to rest alongside his mother.

HON'BLE MR. J. F. FINLAY.

Departure Home Owing to Ill-Health.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

The "Pioneer" regrets to hear that the Hon. Mr. J. F. Finlay, Member of Council for Commerce and Industry, whose health has not been good for some time past, has found himself obliged on that ground to resign his appointment.

Mr. Finlay has left Calcutta for Simla to break up house there before proceeding home. Mr. Finlay's misfortune is all the harder in its personal bearings as he can have had little inducement to take up the Indian appointment which involved the sacrifice of his seat on the Secretary of State's Council and is understood that it was principally at the insistence of Mr. Morley who was anxious to secure for the new Department a capable and experienced chief that Mr. Finlay was induced to return to this country.

The "Pioneer" adds that the Department has established the reputation for usefulness and efficiency and that it is largely owing to the Secretary who has been with it from the first. Mr. W. L. Harvey will now officiate in charge pending the selection of a new member by the Secretary of State.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The "Englishman" understands that Mr. J. F. Finlay has already resigned. His approaching departure is regretted by a wide circle of friends, and his patience, kindness of heart and approachability have endeared him to all he has been in contact with during his long service in India.

LATER.

Authoritative confirmation has now been received of the resignation of the Hon. Mr. J. F. Finlay.

Nothing has been settled as to his successor, but Mr. W. L. Harvey will probably act temporarily.

LUCKNOW MOUNTED POLICE.

Training in Lassoo-throwing

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3

An interesting experiment has been carried out in Lucknow in connection with the training of the Mounted Police.

The Royals who are at present stationed at Lucknow possess a certain number of cowboys among whose many accomplishments is the art of throwing the lassoo, and with the permission of the Royals' Colonel an Instructor was arranged for and the Mounted Police put through a regular course of lassoo throwing. The Sowars, it appears, have shown themselves apt pupils and many, if not most of them, can now throw the lassoo with precision.

FACTORY LABOR COMMISSION.

Arrival in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

The members of the Factory Commission have arrived in Madras, Dr. T. M. Nair by train from Calcutta and the others by the S. S. "Palamcotta" which arrived from Rangoon to-day.

Lieutnant-Colonel McTaggart was prevented from accompanying the Commission by illness.

The sittings will commence on Thursday.

DEATH OF MR. CABRAL.

Acting Karachi Postmaster.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 3.

Mr. Cabral, Postmaster, died yesterday after a few days' illness from pneumonia. He was here only for a few weeks officiating for the permanent incumbent Mr. Connor who is away on three months' leave.

SOME time ago the "Shipping Gazette" contained particulars of a combine between the Hamburg-American and the N. D. L. lines regarding German Eastern trade, and an announcement has now been made by Messrs. Volkart Bros., the Bombay Agents of the Hamburg-American Line, stating that their principals at Hamburg are giving up the passenger service between Europe and the Far East from the beginning of March. It appears that negotiations have for some time been proceeding between the N. D. L. and Hamburg-American lines, the object of which has been to stop the rivalry existing between the two Companies whose interests have hitherto clashed in many parts of the world. The agreement, it is understood, is to last for four years.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee will preside at a meeting at the Ripon College at Calcutta in sympathy with the Widow re-marriage movement.

THE "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that the Amir reached Jellalabad on the 24th of February. The date seems likely to be correct as His Majesty left Kabul on the 20th.

INDIAN ART IN 1907.

The Year's Work at the Town Hall.

The Seventeenh Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society was opened last night when the Governor's band played during the evening.

The water-colour class has nevertheless brought together some remarkably good drawings, notably Mr. Anderson's "Oosman's Mosque, Ahmedabad," a really sublime study of a cupolla'd Mahomedan shrine silhouetted against the yellow gold of the evening light. A goat-herd with her flock amidst the dark scrub and boulders in the shadows give a weird life to this fine conception. On the same screen Miss Gertrude Villiers-Stuart, the sister-in-law of the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, has several really charming things, amongst them an early morning sketch of Malabar Hill; another of Back Bay and another.

And the sunlight clasps the earth
And the moonbeams kiss the sea.

THESE are pictures—soft, warm impressions, suitable for an English drawing-room, where the winter fire reciprocates the Eastern glow. All Miss Villiers-Stuart's pictures were painted al fresco; and she gets the prize for an out-door drawing.

Mr. Robert Anderson sends some elegant designs in bright colours for a Club hall, a bed-room, etc.—all very carefully drawn. Mrs O'Hara has a number of scenes both from her beloved Erin and of the land of her sojourn. Mr. R. A. Becher has some very small and dainty bits from Europe, the colouring of which is exquisite. But the Queen of the Show is Miss Villiers-Stuart. Her perfect use of the brush has dwarfed the rest of the water-colours. Her "Villa d'Este Italy"; an old garden, with the deep yews showing over the balustrading, is absolutely the dreamiest thing in the Show. The Judges have given the Governor's prize for the best water-colour to its companion picture. We will not quibble, for the pair are perfect specimens of the art. Miss Villiers-Stuart's Venitian Canal too; and her Walkeshwar Temple are an exhibition in themselves. In this class there are also some very meritorious pictures by natives, notably Messrs. Kirtikar, Chudekar, Welankar, Handekar, Dhurandhar, and Tavaria. Mrs. Oliver has a bold "green sea" piece; and Mrs. Bowen and Mrs Lang both have some fascinating little bits from Cashmere. Mrs. Chitty has a few drawings, notably one of her beautifully detailed mosque scenes, with worshippers squatting about around the courtyard pond—a really good picture. Mrs. Molesworth St. Aubyn has a small English park scene, which is not quite up to her last year's attempts. Lady Edgerley has a charming sketch of an avenue at Mahableshwar—not perhaps quite so shady as the foliage would make it, but very well executed. Lady Hughes has her usual consignment of Renault's pictures for sale for the artist, and very beautiful little things they are; though mostly familiar bits from Dieppe, Rouen, and other old-world places nearer Home.

There is nothing great in the Black and White section. The prizes in black and white, crayons and pastels are all won by natives. Mrs. Gell has two allegorical pen-and-ink drawings, skilfully done.

In the oils class Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee and Mr. Pithawalla have numerous canvases, the great feature this year being the latter's portrait of Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, the Parsee Cricketer, in his light and dark blue cricket tunic—rather a novel idea for an artist, but one which has succeeded quite well. The portrait is a speaking likeness and takes the Gold Medal. Mr. Gangooly has some large allegories of some merit at Rs. 1,000 each and he wins the Silver Medal; and another Parsee Cricketer on the screen is Mr. Jeejeebhoy M. Divecha by Mr. Pithawala, also a life-like portrait. Mr. Pithawala's Bunia is also a fine piece of painting. There are two attractive pastels hereabouts which are sure to attract the notice of every visitor to the Exhibition. They are lent for show by Mr. Tata. One is called "The Novice" a young nun, holding a crucifix, about to be shorn of the beautiful hair which falls upon her shoulders. The sister, holding a lock of hair in one hand and the scissors in the other, pauses, as if it were sinful to rob the maiden of her greatest glory. The other canvas is a large Roman interior, the occupants reclining in deep shadow with their feet upon a tiger skin. The artist is Fortunshi, and almost all the other oils in the Show, except the portraits, are daubs by comparison. Mrs. Wise has a pretty Colaba rocks sunset piece; Mr. Hoseason has a fine view of the shipping in Bombay Harbour, and Pestonjee Bomonjee's Parsee priest feeding the secred fire, with his nose and mouth protected from the heat, is a weird piece of painting that ought to find a purchaser in the community. Mr. Schelling's Bombay fruit-sellers is very carefully done; and Mr. Fischer's tiger "on the prowl" over the misty hills, is soft in tone and worthy of the Rs. 50 prize for animal painting which it has achieved.

There are large numbers of photographs and other items, and this year the "rejected" by paying four annas, may retire to a small room, and weep over their wasted efforts and over those of a hundred and fifty others.

The Exhibition opened last night when His Excellency the Governor was present and was received by Professor O. V. Muller, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, who is a veritable devotee of local art, and who appears to run the Exhibition "on his own" so far as the work of it goes. His Excellency did the round of the screens, and was much interested in the work of the members of the Society, and in their continued increase, there being about a hundred more pictures sent in this year than last. Amongst others present were the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, and Lady Hughes, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, and His Excellency the Commodore and Lady Maud Warrender.

A SUGGESTED SETTLEMENT.

The Parsi Punchayet case, which has been dragging its slow length along in the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, has entered on a new phase. On the case being called on yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman, read the terms of what appeared to the learned Judges to be a reasonable solution. They desired to put an end as soon as possible to this litigation. The plaintiffs' withdrawal of all charges against the probity, efficiency, and diligence of the Trustee-defendants cleared the way. Their lordships invited Counsel to consider what they said, and if they were substantial agreement with them, to advice their clients accordingly. Their lordships had felt that the course the litigation was taking was out of all proportion to the interests at stake. The Judges suggested they might declare that the Zoroastrian religion permits conversions, but that the community should regulate conversion by framing rules to safeguard it against abuse. The Court would be prepared to declare that those already admitted into the Zoroastrian religion are entitled to the full benefits of the funds and properties in the hands of the Trustees; that the children of Parsee fathers, not yet admitted, are similarly entitled after admission, etc.

GAIETY THEATRE.

The Musical Comedy Company a small but talented band of Artists, at present touring in India under the direction of Mr. James Young late stage Manager to Mr. Geo. Edwardes open their short season in Bombay at the Gaiety Theatre next Monday when they produce the following popular plays—"Morocco Bound." "The New Barmaid," and "Kitty Grey." Dates and other particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

RAIN IN QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MARCH 3.

After a hail storm yesterday in Quetta rain fell during the night followed by snow. This morning the surrounding hills were thickly covered with fresh snow and the destruction which has threatened the crops through want of moisture is averted, though harm is done to fruit blossom.

SANITATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

An Increasing Birth-rate.

The following is the resolution on the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1906:—

The year under review was characterised by an increase of more than 14,000 in the number of registered births among the Indian population of the Presidency and by a general rise in the birth-rate from 33·07 per mille in 1905 to 33·84 per mille. The general increase was not shared by Gujarat and Sind, in consequence of a decreased rate in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Collectorates and in Ahmedabad City, and of the universal prevalence of acute malaria in Sind. The rates for different portions of the same registration district still exhibit considerable variance, as for example in Gujarat where they range from 30·68 in Ahmedabad to 45·21 in Broach, in the Southern Registration District where they range from 32·71 in Dharwar to 40·07 in Bijapur, and in the Western Registration District where Kolaba and Khandesh respectively record rates of 34·41 and 52·47 per mille. In spite of the improvement in actual statistics since last year, these variations confirm the belief that registration in several districts and urban areas is still very defective. This is particularly the case in Sind and in Ahmedabad and three of the chief cities of the Deccan. So far as Sind is concerned, the Sanitary Commissioner's proposals for the improvement of registration are now under the consideration of Government: while in regard to purely urban areas His Excellency in Council would point to the rise in the birth-rate of Nasik City from 10·33 in 1905 to 34·01 in the year under review as evidence that even under the existing system considerable improvement can by increased care and supervision be attained.

The figures of children still-born afford no ground for satisfaction and as in previous years are lamentably high in the case of Bombay City and Kanara. In addition to the sinister influence of plague epidemics, prolonged industrial labour and early marriage, which have been assigned as causes of the high percentage in Bombay, it is not improbable that the grossly insanitary condition of many parts of the city, the notorious ignorance of the Indian midwife and the semi-religious, semi-social superstitions of the people themselves are ancillary causes which only a protracted crusade through the agency of trained district nurses and the gradual education of the masses can eventually eradicate. It is believed that the Health authorities of Bombay City are gradually compiling through their ward registration staff all facts underlying or connected with the high rate of infant mortality in the city: and it is possible that the information thus elicited will throw some light upon the conditions underlying infant mortality in other parts of the Presidency. It will be well if before the submission of next year's report the Sanitary Commissioner will ascertain how far the enquiry has progressed and whether any conclusions of value to other parts of the Presidency can be drawn therefrom. It is unfortunate that the list of collectorates characterized by the defective registration of still-births has remained practically unchanged since last year, and it is reasonable to hope that special efforts will be made at least in the Central Registration District, towards the more careful performance of this most important duty.

2 In consequence chiefly of outbreaks of plague and cholera in the Presidency proper and of malaria in Sind, the general death-rate rose from 31·84 in 1905 to 35·06 in 1906, while the actual number of registered deaths exceed that of the year previous by nearly 60,000. The increase is particularly noticeable in the Nasik, Poona and Thana Collectorates which were seriously affected by cholera, small-pox and in some degree by plague, and in four districts of Sind—Sukkur, Larkhana, the Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad, all of which suffered from a high fever mortality. In respect of plague and cholera, His Excellency in Council notice with satisfaction that timely and suitable preventive measures were taken by the local authorities but the same cannot be said of the anti-malarial measures which, in the few places adopting them, were scarcely calculated to achieve any definite or permanent result. Government concur with the Sanitary Commissioner that the maintenance of a mosquito-brigade for one month only, as in Shikarpur, and an expenditure, as in Nasik, of only Rs. 16 on the destruction of the breeding-grounds of the mosquito, are of little practical value; and they hope that particularly in Sind, where the prevalence of malaria reacted unfavourably upon the supply of agricultural labour and in some degree interfered with the activity of the Vaccination Department, a definite plan of campaign, comprising a complete preliminary survey and estimates of cost, will be without delay formulated for each affected area. The high mortality from alleged fever in Ahmedabad City during the past quinquennium lends colour to the view previously expressed as to the defective and unintelligent work performed there, and establishes the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion for a special enquiry, the nature and details of which should form the subject of a special report by that officer. No decrease is recorded in the rate of infant mortality which is very high in the Cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Bombay does show a slight decrease compared with the previous year; but this is perhaps due rather to improved registration than to improved conditions of infant life which cannot but be detrimentally affected by the excessive overcrowding still prevalent, by the increase of population resulting from the present demand for labour and by the extremely high prices, of all commodities which have of late prevailed.

Cholera marked the year as her own: for only twice during the last two decades has the mortality from this disease, recorded in the year under review at 46,000, been exceeded, while the wider extent of the disease is proved by the infection of 12 per cent of all the villages in the Presidency as against 2 per cent. in 1905. As is not infrequently the case, the outbreak in the Deccan appears to have been spread by wanderers from the great religious centres: but it is to be regretted that in the case of a virulent epidemic of this kind, which spread so rapidly through the Western and Central Registration Districts, no more definite information regarding its inception and communication should be forthcoming in the Report. Small-pox was prevalent in practically the same number of registration circles as in 1905 and was especially severe in the Southern Division, which contributed 34 per cent. of the total number of deaths. More than half of these deaths were of children under ten years of age—a most unwelcome fact which the Sanitary Commissioner attributes to the inexperience of the vaccinating staff in the use of glycerinated lymph. His Excellency in Council trusts to receiving a more reassuring report next year and hopes that the arrangements recently sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2715, dated May 1st, 1907, for the establishment of a Vaccine Depot at Belgaum and the instruction of the vaccinating staff will eventually obviate all chance of such casualties. More encouraging are the returns for plague: for in spite of the fact that every collectorate in the Presidency proper was attacked and that urban areas, notably Sangamner, Poona and Godhra, were very seriously affected, the total mortality declined from 71,363 in 1905 to 51,525. More than 28,000 persons were inoculated, and among these only 85 persons were subsequently attacked by plague. No reasons are given why 39 of the 85 attacks proved fatal, though it may be found that in those cases inoculation was performed too late; and it is advisable that in future reports a brief reference to such cases should be included.

Government regret to observe that the number of accidental deaths from drowning was again very high and that scant notice appears to have been paid to the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestions in last year's Report. These are again commended to the notice of all district authorities.

District Local Boards are still averse to any appreciable expenditure upon sanitation, and have unfortunately lost that interest in drainage and water-supply schemes which characterized the last quarter of the nineteenth century. His Excellency in Council trusts that more definite results will be forthcoming from the grant of 7 lakhs made by the Government of India during the current year for this and other public purposes, and has reason to believe that the entertainment by Government of an establishment for the execution of preliminary surveys in Municipal and Local Board areas coupled with the prospect of aid contemplated in Government Resolution No. 4326 of 15th July 1907, will go far towards accelerating the achievement of the more urgent and important undertakings. In connection with this subject the Sanitary Commissioner draws attention to the fact that since the introduction of water-supplies or drainage or both the urban death-rates have been greatly affected by plague. This phenomenon has presumably been brought to the notice of the Sanitary Board, which will doubtless forward in due course such recommendations as it may after full enquiry consider desirable. As to the mortality from fever the Committee now meeting in Bombay will, it is hoped, accumulate data of value for other urban areas, and will be enabled to give a definite opinion upon the effect of storm-water drainage of the western type on the prevalence of malaria. The subject of sanitay inspection books, alluded to in last year's review and already reported upon by the Sanitary Commissioner, is now under the consideration of Government, who will issue the requisite orders in due course. Vide Government Resolution No. 3972, dated the 27th June 1907.

As to the subjects considered by the Sanitary Board at the two meetings held during the year, His Excellency in Council hopes to receive information as early as possible of any decision arrived at on the question of improving the water-supply and drainage of towns in the suburbs of Bombay, in view of the fact that those suburbs are expanding with appreciable rapidity and that in all probability the Bombay Municipality may before long be obliged in the interests of the city to restrict the further distribution of its own water-supply to places outside the limits of Bombay Island. This matter should also be discussed by the Commissioners of Divisions before submitting the recommendations called for in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3860, dated the 22nd June 1907.

His Excellency in Council observes with satisfaction that the Sanitary Commissioner's tour was more comprehensive than last year and extended through all Divisions of the Presidency, including Sind. The work of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, under the circumstances stated in the annual report upon Vaccination for 1906-07, was on the whole satisfactory.

The work of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay was even heavier than in 1905, particularly in respect of the number of pilgrims subjected to inspection and disinfection, which reached the record total of 27,205. It is a matter of satisfaction to Government that Lieut.-Colonel Crimmin and his staff grappled so successfully with the extra burden thus imposed upon them.

FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG PARSEES.

A Jubilee Celebration.

The Jubilee Celebration of the Parsee Girls' School Association and the prize-giving took place yesterday in the Allbless Bagh in the presence of a very large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. J. B. Petit presided.

A programme of recitations was gone through, after which Khan Bahadar D. R. Chichgar, the Secretary, read the following report:—

"Fifty years have gone by since the establishment of the school. The number of girls at the Fort and Chandanwadi at the end of last year was 588. Of these, 72 were free pupils; the fees for 60 being met from the amounts subscribed by different ladies and gentlemen specifically for this purpose, and the fees for the remaining 12 being met from the general account of the Managing Committee. The following subjects are taught in the schools: Guzarati, Arithmetic, Primary Science, Object Lessons, general knowledge in History, Geography and Religion; and besides this, embroidery work, needlework, cutting and tailoring work, physical exercises, drawing and singing. The ladies and gentlemen who have examined the pupils in these subjects have sent in very gratifying reports. According to the results of the examinations, scholarships, prizes and medals are given from the interest realised from the amounts of investments handed over to the Committee by the generous Parsi donors from time to time. The progress of the Normal Class opened by the Managing Committee is very satisfactory, and is being taken advantage of by the entire staff of teachers and the senior students. The late Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla's tailoring class is flourising, and is attended by more than 200 Parsi ladies from outside, including students of the school. Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Cutter, Mr. S. A Richins, who was good enough to examine the work of this Class, expressed great satisfaction regarding the work done in all the branches. The amount subscribed last year to the funds of the Society by philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, amounted to Rs. 632 and it is hoped the same kind interest will be evinced by the public in the work of the Society. The best thanks of the Managing Committee are due to all the ladies and gentlemen who have in this and in other ways kindly assisted them on different occasions. They also tender their thanks to Miss Sirinbai B. Mehta, Head Mistress of the Fort School, and Mrs. Goolbai D. Ranina, Head Mistress of the Chandanwadi School and their staff, and also Mr. Bomanshaw C. Guzder and Mr. Mervanjee C. Katelie, the drill Masters, for the excellent results of their united efforts."

Mrs. J. B. Petit and Mrs. D. J. Tata distributed the prizes. Mrs. J. B. Petit in addressing the meeting said that the Students' Society was the first to take up the cause of female education in Western India, and the Society was encouraged in its praiseworthy efforts by Sir Erskine Perry, Professor Joseph Paton, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, Mr. Nowroji Fardoonji Framroz Patell and others. The Parsees were the pioneers of female education in India, which afterwards also spread among other communities. She was an ex-student of the School and she had therefore great pleasure in presiding at the function.

Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastoor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Petit, said it was the first occasion on which a lady had presided at the prize giving of the School. He hoped that in the future ladies only would be asked to preside at the prize-giving, thus demonstrating the progress of female education among the Parsees.

Mr. K. R. Cama seconded the vote of thanks which was passed and the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MARCH 3.—Capt de Brett, D.A.A.G, from Lucknow.
Capt Waller, 38th Dogras, from Lahore.
Lieut Frith, Duke of Wellington Regt, from Sitapur.
Lt-Col Aldridge, R A M C, from Simla.
Maj Owens, Royal Irish Regt, from Rawalpindi.
Maj Scott R A M C, from Rawalpindi.
Maj Weir, R I Rifles, from Meerut.
Capt Savile, 31st Lancers, from Meerut.
Capt Myler, R A M C, from Merut.
Maj Beville S T Corps, from Poona.
Maj Sykes Bunk, 2 Dorset Regt, from Wellington.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 3.—Major Peterson, 46th Punjabis, to England.
Capt, Shellard, S and T Corps, to England.
Lieut Smith, 78th R F A, to England.
Lieut Lemon, 51 Co, R G A, to England.
Lt-Col Bewar R A M C, to Dalhousee.
Col Rutherford, A V S, to Simla.
Capt Moberly, 56 Rifles F F, to Sehore.
Capt Claredgi, 28 L C to England.
Lieut James, 28 L C, to England.
Capt Mackir, 64 Pioneers, to England.
Capt Walshe, R F A, to Fizabad.
Capt Prath, 95 Russello Inf, to England.
Lieut Calli, The S Forestrers, to England.
Maj Watling, R E, to Quetta.
Lt-Col Sagan Home, 28 L Cav, to Saugor.
Lieut Horsby, E Surreys, to Mhow.

Ardhoday Volunteers are being re-enlisted at the "Sandhya" Office, and other centres in Calcutta to celebrate the expected release of Bepin Chandra Pal on the 9th. A demonstration is to be made in Calcutta on that date irrespective of whether the release takes place there or in Buxar.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Prussia and Universal Suffrage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 14.

Baron Stengel, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, is about to resign. With the exception of the Centre party that was always on good terms with him, he will not be missed by any group of parliamentarians. Undoubtedly he deserves his reputation as a hard worker and as a most scrupulous official; but his narrow bureaucratic views prevented his gaining popularity with the parliamentary parties. He lacked that mark of a strong personality required for making impression in a political assembly. As he was fully aware of this defect, he preferred to work in his office at every detail of his proposals without communicating with the party leaders and eventually without enquiring with what mood they would receive his bills of new taxation.

Problems of taxation cannot be solved at the official desk. For in the end every taxpayer wishes to lay the new burden, if possible, on some other shoulder than his own, so that a great deal of dexterity is required for causing the impression that the new taxes are pretty evenly and fairly distributed; by approaching the representatives of the various interests and standpoints at least a "consensus" of opinion may be arrived at, that what concerns all is borne by all.

What is wanted for filling the vacant post is not a man of genius as the German press demands, but a man of versatility and presence of mind who has nervous vigour and courage enough to bring home to every party its selfish motives and obstinacy in the course of the financial debate. Whether the new man is Conservative or Liberal, makes no difference. Nor need he be gifted with exceptional mental resources as it is already settled what possible new sources of revenue are available and no new discoveries are wanted. The only way out of the difficulty is the success in breaking on one hand the opposition of the Conservatives to new direct taxation such as the enhanced death duties and gaining on the other hand the Liberals over for increasing the excise duties on beer and tobacco. Baron Stengel made the mistake of deciding beforehand for indirect taxation alone. The new Secretary will have to combine both sides by treating the indirect taxes as concessions to the Conservatives and the direct taxes as concessions to the Liberals and by bringing both together by means of an alleged fair compensation. Perhaps a man who is not yet attached to either of the opposite parties may have the best chances for managing this see-saw game of the two parlimentary groups long enough to clear a sufficient balance of new direct and indirect grants for the Imperial Treasury.

LIBERALISM AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN PRUSSIA.

One of the German Radical papers with a large circulation abroad, the "Berliner Tageblatt" might well be held responsible, if in oversea countries the impression prevails that among the Liberals in Germany the alarm has been sounded for introducing Universal Suffrage at the elections for the Prussian Second Chamber. This widely read paper makes it a point to publish every day some new resolutions passed somewhere; this we find to-day a report about meetings at Geislingen, Lage and Lemgo, three very insignificant towns, the exact geographical position of which is hardly known even to the well educated German reader. The fun of the thing is, that none of these three little towns is situated in Prussia; the former being a country town in Wirtemberg and the two others are neighbouring towns in the principality of Lippe. Nor is this all. Few people abroad are aware, how easy it is for an agitator to attract a few hundred people as his audience and to persuade them, while they are sipping their beer and smoke their cigar to listen to any resolution, whether it has regard on the right of voting or on the Poles or on the Armenian question. As a rule this pastime leaves no other trace but a short note in the local paper. Now the "Berliner Tageblatt" makes it a point to collect all such cuttings from local papers that are in favour of a parliamentary reform and reprint them in its columns as proofs of the turn of the public mind.

The plain truth is, that the large majority of the Liberals in Prussia are opposed to the introduction of Universal Suffrage at the Prussian elections for the simple reason that the Social-Democrats would be the only winners by this change. If there were as many Socialists in England as we know them to be in Prussia, if they would prevail in London to the same extent as they do in Berlin, no Englishman would think of strengthening their political position by such a reform. How matters stand e.g. in Berlin is evident from the parliamentary elections of 1907. Then the Socialists polled in the Capital of Prussia not less than 250,000 votes, while all other parties together counted only 130,000 for their candidates. Naturally the Liberals are fully aware to the danger involved. In the Duchy of Anhalt they have resolved to forget their rivalries at the polling and combine their whole strength against the Socialists. In some parts of Prussia the same policy is proposed for the forthcoming elections. At last the time has arrived for German Liberals to lay aside their doctrinary idealism and to take matters as they stand. The effect of these one-sided reports that have been published for months in the daily issues of the "Berliner Tageblatt" could only be to mislead foreign observers into the belief that German citizens have no political insight and suffer still from the practical immaturity for which the nation of the poets and thinkers was once famous. We think it therefore useful to state that the "Berliner Tageblatt" is by no means the mouthpiece of German Liberalism but only of a few "doctrinaires" who are always dissatisfied and are quite happy to stand alone with their political views.

THE ADDITIONAL ACT OF THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

By a unanimous resolution the German Imperial Diet secured on February 11th the renewal of the Brussels Convention with some important modifications. Five of the contracting powers that at the instigation of the English Government abolished the export bounties on sugar in 1903 (Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands) would have preferred the unaltered continuation of the present arrangement. But this was impossible, because the Government of Great Britain refused to levy the stipulated surtax on sugar coming from countries with direct or indirect sugar bounties, especially from Russia. This remarkable change in the English attitude is attributed to the agitation of the English jam and confectionery manufacturers who wished for the free import of bounty-fed Russian sugar at the cheap prices of the pre-Convention days. As the present Liberal Ministry had approved of their opposition to the Brussels Convention, it thought itself bound to comply with their present wishes. It was in vain that English experts proved from the Board of Trade statistics that the Brussels Convention had not as was alleged, caused a decline of the British export trade in jams and confectioneries, but that as well the bulk as the price of exported sweetmeats had steadily grown since 1903. As under these conditions Russia could not be expected to abolish its sugar bounties after the model of the other continental states the period of fair trade in the sugar industry threatened to come to a close with the termination of the present Brussels Convention.

Now the other Convention powers tried to persuade Russia to join the Convention under some preferential conditions. After long negotiations an agreement was arrived at by which Russia is still entitled to keep up its sugar bounties but only to a limited extent, the quantity of exported Russian bountied sugar being fixed a little above the whole present sugar exportation from the Czar's dominions. Thus Russia was induced to enter the Convention, and the English Government secured its new principal to provide the English Market with the cheaper bountied sugar from Russia.

As a matter of course the change calculated to satisfy England and Russia, was expected to be disadvantageous in the first place to the German sugar industry. By way of compensation the German producers demanded an extension of the home market through a reduction of the excise duty from 14 to 10 Marks, so that the consumption of sugar would be stimulated. If the Financial Reform of the German Empire had already been completed and provided for other sources of revenue, there is no doubt, the Government would have acceded to this petition. At present, however, no part of the excise duties can be spared. The imperial Diet decided rather to accept the Government proposal of acceding to the new Convention even under less favourable conditions then to allow the dissolution of the Brussels Convention. It is clear that the unanimous vote of the German Diet has a great bearing on the international Sugar Trade.

It is argued in favour of this view, that even with the preferential treatment of Russian sugar from September next the German sugar industry will be able to hold its own in the English market on account of its improved methods and its reliability for supplying orders at any time. As a test the import figures of Norway are quoted that has not yet entered the Convention. Despite the cheap rates from Russia to Norvegian ports, of all sugar consumed in Norway 90 per cents. are of German origin, 9 per cents come from other Convention countries and hardly a quarter of one per cent. from Denmark, Russia and America. Trade is not altogether regulated by the artificial advantages secured by the commercial policy of the Governments. From the Centre of the German Sugar Trade, viz. from the Chamber of Commerce at Magdeburg, a petition was addressed to the Chancellor to sign the new Convention despite its undesirable alterations. Thus the concessions of the other Continental powers to Russia have saved the Brussels Sugar Convention for another period, though England gave up the principle of fair trade for which it received so much praise when the Convention was first concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

An inter-academic enterprize. The solidarity of learned interests is well brought to light by the new Edition of the works of Leibniz now in course of preparation. That for such an international enterprize the writings of the great philosopher had a special justification is clear from the fact that he was German by birth and nationality but that he published the long array of his immortal works exclusively in the Latin and French languages. Three learned corporations have combined for a monumental Edition of all his writings: two French the "Academie des Sciences" and the "Academie des Sciences morales et politiques," both at Paris and the Royal Academy of Sciences in Berlin, for which Leibniz drafted its original constitution two centuries ago. As the literary production of the great "Polyhistor" was exceedingly prolific, it was found indispensable to make a catalogue of all his writings, printed and unprinted. Not less than 5 years were required for this preparatory work, and the Final Report is estimated to fill ten Quarto volumes of 480 pages each. Thus it would cost about 2,000 Lstr. to print this Report. It also came to light that the original plan to print everything left us from his pen would involve an enormous sum of money. A selection of the scientific works was therefore resolved on. Even this limitation means a publication of 50 large volumes to be spread over 30 or 40 years. As a rule the French Academies will provide for the mathematical, logical, philosophic, scientific and medical writings of the great "Savant," while the Berlin Academy publishes the political, legal, economic, historical and philological works as also his letters and Prememoria. But despite this division of Labour arrangements are made for engaging German collaborators for the French Academies and French assistants for the Berlin publications. That such an organisation has proved possible, is a symptom of the inflence of time upon the mitigation even of political tensious that are often pronounced undestroyable.

About the island-home of Odysseus. The discussion about the identity of the Homeric island of Ithaka rages as fierce as ever. In his learned and charming book "Les Pheniciens et l'Odyssee" the French professor Berard sums up everything that can be said in favour of theory that the modern island of Thiaki is identical with ancient Ithaca. His opponent Wilhelm Dorpfeld insist with equal zeal that the isle of Leucas is the real home of Odysseus, as he tried to prove for years by his private excavations. What he found in 1907, he considers as conclusive evidence for proving his case. The first find was a prehistoric burying ground quite similar to those discovered at Tiryns Orchomens and elsewhere. The tombs are hedged in by slabs of stone, and there were altogether nine graves preserved of which one is of particular interest. Doerpfeld is sure that this burying place dates back to the twelfth century B. C. in or before which the Homeric town of Ithaca had reached its flourishing period.

The second still more remarkable discovery was the foundation of an enormous edifice. On account of the ground water the ruins could not yet laid sufficiently bare for determining its plan; only after the digging of ditches and drains in the course of this year the work of excavation may be successfully continued next spring. So much is however certain that it was a solid construction with external walls of 5 feet thickness and it would have been a splendid Royal Palace for King Odysseus. The final proof that this edifice really was the home of Odysseus, Doerpfeld tries to make out from the distances to the sea on all sides that according to his interpretation correspond exactly to the measurements given in the Odyssey. Perhaps next year will bring us the final settlement of this much ventilated question.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Meet at Irla Railway Crossing yesterday morning was a small one. Doubtless the many other attractions in Bombay at this time of year accounted for the diminution in the number of people willing to be up and about considerably before daylight. The temperature was delightfully cool, exceptionally so for this period of the year, and the ground was covered with a very heavy dew. All the elements were therefore in favour of a good morning's sport, but only a blank day has to be recorded. As soon as circumstances would permit, a move was made for the woods on Chuckla Hill, but these were found to be unoccupied. We hastily pushed forward to the big Mango Tope on the Andheri Road, which on many occasions this season has contained that remarkable old jackal, which has shown us such are sport. He was not at home, however, yesterday morning. Round about this Mango Tope hounds did occasionally speak to a scent but they could not hold to it for any length of time. Probably this famous old customer has by now discovered that it is safer for him to move away somewhat earlier than he was in the habit of doing. At any rate the line which the Pack now and again owned to seemed to be a very stale one. The huntsman patiently took the hounds to all the most likely places between Andheri and Marole, but no success unfortunately was the result. It was pleasant enough riding about the pretty grasslands in this neighbourhood, but we never at any time had to gallop for any distance. No lunk came our way at all, although the general conditions were all in favour of a fast run. Hounds however cannot be expected to hunt, when the coverts do not contain any of the wherewithal. A Blank Day is a most unusual thing with the Bombay Hounds, and one does not desire to crab the sport, as there is no doubt about it one is more certain of a gallop with our local Pack than with many others in the old country, and an occasional poor day makes one appreciate the many good ones all the more.

Hounds next meet on Thursday next, the 5th instant, at the Jackal Club, and better luck may be confidently anticipated.

JACKAL.

HOMING SOCIETY, 2ND BN., THE ROYAL SCOTS.

Result of a Sweepstake flown from Umbargaon, 90 miles north of Bombay. 168 Entries.

*1st.—Private Hannon. Bird 576 R. S. 07, Velocity 1,325.

2nd.—Private Rubarto. Bird 288 R S. 05, Velocity 1,323.

3rd.—Private Evans. Bird 284 R. S. 05, Velocity 1,322.

4th.—Private McFarlane. Bird 390 R. S. 05, Velocity 1,320.

5th.—Cr. Sergt. Bowers. Bird 481 R. S. 06, Velocity 1,319.

* Had only one ticket.

Birds were kindly liberated by the Station Master. Weather clear and bright, with a strong wind. Timekeepers and Verifiers—Messrs. Birrell and Boyle.

Result of a Sweepstake from Bulsar, 125 miles north of Bombay. Entries limited to Officers of the Battalion. 95 tickets were taken.

1st.—Lieutenant R. P. Morrison. Owner, Private Venn.

2nd.—Captain E. F. Annand. Owner, Corpl. Powell.

3rd.—Lieutenant Farquharson. Owner, Private Evans.

Birds were kindly liberated by the Station Master. Weather hazy. Tail wind.

BLUE CHEQUER.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

The Amateur Championship.

The last game in the first round of the Amateur Championship at Pyrke's Saloon was played on Monday night between Messrs. Meyer and Ginan. As the majority expected, Meyer won but he was in exceptionally good form making his five hundred in an hour and a half. His fine shots were exceptionally good, and if he keeps up this form he will be very dangerous even to the holder. Winning by no less than 281 points he made breaks of 34, 22, 32, 45, 26, and 20 completely demoralising his opponent who could not make a break of over twenty.

Score :—

Mr. Meyer .... 500.
Mr. Ginan .... 219.

Following is the drawing of the second round :—

Mr Pyrke .... vs Mr Hallam ....
Mr Meyer .... vs Mr Hargreaves ....

LAWN TENNIS.

The Marryat Challenge Cup.

Play in connection with the Marryat Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup at the Bombay Gymkhana opened this week. Large entries have been received for this, the doubles and the Handicap events and all promise to be interesting.

Five games have been played, Mr. Reid (holder) and Capt. Lucas, who did so well last year, won easily as did Messrs. Milne, England and Vickers.

Following is the list :—

Mr T H Vickers .... Mr T James	Vickers 6—2, 6—1
Mr L Barraclough .... Mr L T Smythies	
Mr C R Burnett .... Mr J E C Jukes	
Mr L Thacker .... Mr R D England	England 6—3, 6—1
Mr R Haines .... Capt G Lucas	Lucas 6—2, 6—1
Mr J S Milne .... Mr R H Shoobridge	Milne 6—3, 6—1
Mr T Portlock .... Mr C Thomson	
Mr K Kennedy .... Mr A H Glendenning	
Mr B S Carter .... Mr W Reid	Reid 6—0, 6—0
Mr F M Lawson	

Rumour has it that four of our leading jockeys were on shikar bent no long ago and did things in style, forsaking the horse for the motor.

They were fortunate enough to run up against a native who was amenable to reason and a dib or two, and returned with a couple of brace of pigeon. "Vive le Sport!"

R. B. Y. C. REGATTA, THIRD DAY.

There was a pleasant sailing breeze of whole sail strength yesterday afternoon which was rather a relief to many after Saturday's dusting especially as the courses were outside.

Turquoise had much the best of the start in A Class who were racing for the Commodores Cup but by the time Sunk Rock was reached she had dropped behind and Eileen had taken her place.

At the lightship Eileen had not been able to get away from Sapphire or Isca and the two latter made good time reaching down to Gull Island on the other tack.

Eileen went away on the beat home but failed to save her time on Sapphire for the Cup.

Only four started in B Class. Trixie was first over, but Erin soon got past her and kept the lead till the end. Peewit went to pieces on the windward work after having done with sheets off and spent most of the time on her side. Erin and Trixie sailed a very close race being only thirty three seconds apart at the finish while on the handicap Pixie was even closer.

All nine turned up in C Class, Lapwing and Valkyrie looking very little the worse for their encounter on Saturday.

Lapwing was first over the line and kept the lead to Sunk Rock. Soon after rounding Curlew ran into the lead while the rest kept very well together. At Gull Island, Curlew was clear ahead while Meg, Tomtit, Maud, Lapwing, and Wagtail were all in a bunch.

Wagtail began to suffer from the wind and sea at once and dropped astern while Lapwing would not look at the wind and ran off to leeward. Curlew went to windward surprisingly well and kept ahead of Tomtit till the finish.

Maud held steadily on the port tack right up harbour and made a big gain by doing so, being clear ahead by a long way at the finish but she just failed to save her time off Curlew, the latter taking the Commodores Cup for C Class Maud was second and Valkyrie third.

The following races sailed yesterday :—

HANDICAP RACE FOR A CLASS YACHTS FOR A CUP—Presented by C T R Scovell Esqr—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..	17 52	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	2 45	5 58 34	2 55 42
Turquoise...	26 0	F J Preston	2 45	6 23 46	3 12 46
Melody ...	30 52	J B K Macbeth ...	2 45	Did not start	
Eileen IV..	Scr	N N Wadia......	2 45	5 47 40	3 2 40
Isca	43 15	B Faulkner......	2 45	6 30 43	3 3 27

Course No. 27 = 19.5 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire Wind N W. Strength Time-limit 7 p.m

HANDICAP RACE FOR B CLASS YACHTS—Sailed at 2-50 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher.....	2 50	5 32 10	2 42 10
Mannikin...	3 12	Officers R A	2 50	Did not start	
Sayonara...	3 12	A Erickson and A L Whitell	2 50	Did not start	
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	2 50	5 32 43	2 42 43
Peewit.....	4 16	F V Evans and W Fraser	2 50	5 52 45	2 58 29
Pixie	9 8	J E Aspinwall and E Y Watson ..	2 50	5 34 44	2 42 36

Course No. 10 = 12.8 miles.—1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Pixie. Wind N W Strength Moderate Time-limit 7 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR C CLASS YACHTS FOR A CUP—Presented by C T R Scovell Esqr—Sailed at 2-55 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	4 14	Capt R S J Gillespie R E	2 55	6 0 54	3 1 38
Maud	Scr	Officers R E	2 55	5 47 53	2 52 53
Coralie...	9 36	Maj H Mead......	2 55	6 6 19	3 1 43
Jean......	14 56	C N Moberly	2 55	6 15 31	3 5 35
Tomtit....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson ..	2 56	5 57 25	3 2 25
Meg	Scr	Lieut A C Trench R E...........	2 55	6 1 53	3 6 53
Valkyrie...	10 40	H E Johnson and R Walker	2 55	6 7 9	3 1 29
Wagtail ...	3 12	R Carruthers	2 55	6 2 34	3 10 22
Curlew....	9 36	C A Wordsworth..	2 55	5 55 53	2 51 17

Course No. 10 = 12-8 miles.—1st Prize won by Curlew 2nd Prize won by Maud (Sweep) and 3rd Prize won by Valykrie (Sweep) Wind N W Strength Moderate—Time-limit 7 p m

The following Races will sail to-day :—

LADIES RACE A CLASS—Sails at 5 p m

Name of Boats.	Time All'ance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire.............	Scr	R H H Hopkins
Turquoise	3 15	F. J. Preston
Melody	3 30	J B K Macbeth

Course No 1 = 5·4 miles.

LADIES RACE B CLASS—Sails at 4-45 p m

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Manikin...........	1 21	Officers, R A
Trixie............	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots
Peewit	1 48	F V Evans and D Fraser
Pixie	0 54	J E Aspinwall & E Y Watson

Course No. 1 = 5·4 miles.

LADIES RACE C CLASS—Sails at 4-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Lapwing..........	2 47	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maud	Scr	Officers, R E
Meg	0 54	Lieut A C Trench, R E
Jean	7 12	C N Moberly
Valkyrie.........	4 57	H E Johnson and R Walker
Curlew..........	3 36	C A Wordsworth
Coralie..........	4 57	Major H Mead

Course No. 1 = 5·4 miles.

LADIES RACE SHIPS BOAT—Sails at 5-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
36' Pinnace I.........	Scr	H M S Highflyer
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
34' Cutter	6 13	H M S Hyacinth
30' Gig	10 48	do
30' Gig	10 48	H M S Highflyer
30' Cutter I	12 36	H M S Hyacinth
30' Cutter II	12 36	do

Course No. 1 = 5·4 miles.

DEPARTURE OF COL. J. BURN MURDOCH, R. E.

A farewell address was presented by the subordinate employes of the Southern Mahratta Railway to their popular Agent Colonel J. Burn Murdoch, R. E., on Thursday evening last, in the Railway Institute.

There was a large gathering including the Officers of the Railway at Dharwar and Hubli as well as a number of ladies.

In the absence of Sir William Bisset, who was unable to attend owing to indisposition, Mr. A. R. Anderson, the Acting Agent, was voted to the Chair.

The following address was read by Mr. Dias, Head Accountant of the Audit Department :—

Sir,—We, the employes of the Southern Mahratta Railway, have learnt with feelings of sincere regret that, in consequence of ill-health, you are obliged to proceed home on a year's sick leave, and, as we cannot permit you to leave India on such a lengthened absence without giving expression to the sentiments of esteem and regard in which you are held by us, we beg to approach you with this humble address. Our regret is all the more accentuated by the fact that you will be away at a time when, in view of the impending amalgamation of portions of the Madras and South Indian Railways with the present system of the Southern Maharatta Railway, the presence of an officer of your experence at the helm of the Company's affairs in India is best calculated to promote the interests both of the Railway and its staff, but we cannot be so selfish as to think that our personal considerations should prevail over those of your health. Our anxiety is, however, not a little relieved when we find your successor in the person of Mr. A. R. Anderson, an officer who has had the advantage of being connected with this Railway since its inception, occupying various posts of responsibility. On more than one occasion has he acted for you and given evidence of his sympathy with the just aspirations of the staff. After a long and brilliant career extending over a period of 19 years, during which you occupied various appointments of responsibility, you joined this Railway in the year 1894 as the Company's representative in India, and your administration of one of the largest Railway systems in Southern India for upwards of 12 years has been marked by a steady and rapid advancement in every direction. We will not presume to speak of your great administrative abilities and the manner in which you have discharged the onerous duties of your high and responsible position, but we cannot refrain from bearing our humble testimony to your numerous excellent qualities of head and heart, to your devotion to duty and solicitude for the welfare of the large number of employes committed to your care. You have been extremely generous and no one who sought your help failed to enlist your sympathy. While strong in the maintenance of discipline, you have never forgotten that we are but human, nor have you ever failed to exercise the prerogative of mercy to such an extent as was compatible with the justice of the case. Though we may not see you for some time to come, the memory of your kind acts will ever abide in our hearts. As a small token of our high esteem and heartfelt gratitude, we beg to tender you this address enclosed in a Silver casket as a souvenir which we hope will serve to remind you of the staff of the Southern Mahratta Railway. Our sorrow at your departure from us is great, but we sincerely hope that a year's residence at home will recuperate your health and enable you to return to India with renewed health and vigour to resume your onerous duties. In conclusion, we crave permission to bid you farewell and wish you a safe and pleasant voyage.

Mr. Shaloan Elijah, the Drawing Superintendent of the Chief Engineer's Office, then made the following speech which was received with great applause :—Mr. Anderson, Officers of the Railway, Lady Bisset, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have gathered here to-day to give expression to our sentiments of esteem and regard in which we hold our worthy Agent, Colonel Burn Murdoch, and, although much has been mentioned in the address just read by Mr. Dias, I cannot refrain from saying a few words on this occasion. I cannot proceed, however, without mentioning the fact which we all know, viz., that it was Colonel Lindsay who created the Southern Maratha Railway. It was Colonel Lindsay who for some years of its existence managed the affairs of this Railway both in India and in England, and about thirteen years ago the Indian management of this Railway was handed to Colonel Burn Murdoch, our present Agent. This was at a time when Government was most strict in its supervision of Indian Railways and Colonel Burn Murdoch has had to contend with no small difficulties in maintaining the Railway in a high standard of efficiency. He has had arround him in India a body, no doubt, of able officers. Here, Mr. Anderson, in charge of the Engineering Department, Mr. Wright in charge of the Traffic Department and Mr. Shaw in charge of the Audit Department, and at Hubli Mr. Brock in charge of the Loco. Department, Mr. Carpenter in charge of the Stores Department, and Drs. Bell and Chenai in charge of the Medical Department. In England likewise Col. Burn Murdoch has had the full support of his Board of Directors headed by no less a personage than Sir Wm. Bisset. Even under such favourable circumstances, Col. Burn Murdoch has had no simple task to perform. His whole and sole aim has been to show to Government in India and to his Board of Directors in England that a Railway could be maintained in the highest standard of efficiency without being extravagant in expenditure. There were often very knotty questions for him to solve, but being personally well versed in the technical matters relating to the various Departments under him, when any real question affecting the finances of the Railway arose, he proved himself equal to the occasion. Let us, therefore, give to Col. Burn Murdoch all the honour that is due to him and let us also wish that a year's residence in Scotland will recuperate his health and vigour to resume his onerous duties of the administration of the combined Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

COL. MURDOCH'S REPLY.

In replying to the address, Col. Burn Murdoch heartily thanked all present for being there that evening to wish him good-bye, and the subordinates in particular for their touching address and for the very handsome casket in which it was enclosed, assuring them that the address and casket would always remain one of his most cherished possessions. There were two points he wished to touch upon. The first, a personal matter, was the very sincere regret he felt at leaving the Railway with which he had been associated as Agent for the past 13 years and to which he had devoted the better part of his life. Any success he may have attained on the line and all the pleasure he had derived from the work he attributed in a great measure, if not entirely, to the loyal co-operation and help he had received at the hands of the officers and staff. The second point was one which much concerned the staff, and especially the subordinates, and it was the satisfaction he felt in handing over charge to such an officer as Mr. Anderson, under whom came such an efficient staff of officers, especially the Heads of departments. He was pleased to see that the subordinates had themselves referred in the address in terms of such confidence and appreciation, to Mr. Anderson as his successor and in this connection he considered that both the Railway and the staff were distinctly fortunate in having him at the heap of affairs. Referring to the history of the Railway, Colonel Burn Burdoch alluded to the fact that their late lamented chief, Colonel Lindsay, had carried out the construction of the earlier sections of the Line, which he subsequently administered for some years and then occupied, with such marked distinction and success, the responsible post of Chairman of the Board of Directors in London. He had been succeeded by his most intimate friend, Colonel Sir William Bisset, who, it was hardly necessary to say, had carried on the tradition. It was much to be regretted that, owing to illness, Sir William Bisset could not be present that evening but the meeting would be glad to know that he was making rapid progress towards recovery. In concluding his speech, Col. Burn Murdech said :—"It only remains for me to thank you once more for the kindly way in which you are assembled here. I thank you again, subordinates, for the address and the very handsome casket in which it is enclosed, and in saying, as it must be, 'Farewell' to you, I wish most sincerely that the years to come may bring you all happiness, property and contentment." Lady Bisset, who was also present, then very kindly performed the pleasing ceremony of unveiling an enlarged portrait of Colonel Burn Murdoch, by Mr. Muniswamy Raju of Bangalore. The usual garlanding ceremony was gone through, after which three hearty cheers were given for Colonel Burn Murdoch and for the ladies present headed by Lady Bisset. Refreshments were then served and the evening's proceedings were brought to a close. The Band of the S. M. Railway Rifles was in attendence and enlivened the proceedings of the evening.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

In the semi-finals of the Bengal Lawn Tennis singles championship this evening Atkinson defeated Coates 6—1, 6—1 and Laing defeated Deane 6—2, 1—6, 6—0.

POLICE COURT.

OFFERING A BRIBE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dada Aba a Mahomedan dealer in silk and embroidered cloth was charged with offering a bribe to a Government servant. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. Godinho and Mr. Wacha, Pleaders, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th January last the accused went to the office of the Small Causes Court and tendered a decree to Mr. Shavaksha Sorabji, a cashier, and asked him to certify it for execution. The latter declined because it was past three o'clock, and told him to come on the following day as he had some work to attend to. He then held out the decree with some money on it. The cashier caught hold of the accused's hand and sent for a policeman. On the arrival of the policeman the cashier gave him the money, which consisted of one two anna piece and a nickel coin, and told him to take the accused before Mr. Spencer, the Registrar. Statements of the cashier and the accused were then taken down by Mr. Spencer. The next day the accused went to the Registrar and said it was his fault and begged to be forgiven.

The accused in his statement to the Court said that he had been waiting in the office from the morning till the evening and was unable to get orders regarding the decree. Subsequently the cashier asked him to come the following day, but he said he could not as he had business. The cashier held his hand and called a policeman. The accused got afraid and begged to be forgiven. The accused, however, changed his statement about the cashier demanding the court fee, and said he offered the money to get his work expedited. He pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Godinho submitted that the offence was after all a trivial and technical one and the amount offered was a very petty one. He asked the Court to take into consideration the fact that the accused wanted the cashier to do a thing which he had a right to get done and which would have been done as a matter of course had he presented the decree an hour earlier. He did not ask him to do an unlawful thing.

Mr. Nicholson said the trivial nature of the offence was not to be gauged by the amount of the bribe offered. It was not a trivial thing at all to bribe a public servant.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

PUBLISHING AN OBSCENE POEM.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Nawab Hassankhan Assar, a Mahomedan, with publishing an obscene poem on the 19th January last in an Urdu newspaper, called "Mawlana Punch," and printed in a press at the Two Tanks. Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the accused. One Mahomed Hoosein the owner of the newspaper, deposed that the accused managed the paper as editor, printer and publisher from the 11th to 23rd January, 1908, and that on the latter date he (Mahomed Hoosein) made a declaration as editor, printer and publisher. The accused in his statement to the court denied having caused the poem in question to be printed and published in the issue of the "Mawlana Punch" of the 19th January. On that day he was not the manager of the paper. Mahomed Hoosein was then the manager. The accused added that though Mahomed Hoosein made a declaration on the 23rd January, he had taken charge of the paper before that. The Magistrate on the evidence acquitted the accused.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Inspector Stevenson charged Tookram Babaji, a Hindu goldsmith, with breach of trust in respect of embroidery of the value of Rs. 90, the property of Vishnu Ramji, also a goldsmith. The evidence showed that about ten days ago the parties were staying in a dharamsala at Poona, when on the complainant happening to go out on some business he left the property in question in charge of the accused. On his return he missed both the accused and the property. The complainant then came down to Bombay, where he ascertained that the accused had sold the embroidery to a shop-keeper for Rs. 43. The accused was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge. As this was his first offence, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the fine being paid, Rs. 47 were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Textile Manufacturing Company for the year ending in December last :—

Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 14th audited balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st. December 1907, showing a net profit for the year of Rs. 4,58,131-8-6 which with the previous balance of Rs. 18,768-11-11 amounts to Rs. 4,76,900-4-5. Out of this amount, as you are aware, the directors have declared and paid a 18th ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1907, on 2,800 shares at Rs. 30 (thirty) per share, absorbing 6 per cent., Rs. 84,000, and have transferred to engine and machinery deterioration fund account Rs. 1,36,647-11-9, to repairs fund account Rs. 50,876-1-7, to reserve fund account Rs. 53,239-4-1 and to equalization of dividend account Rs. 10,000—3,34,763-1-5, leaving a nett balance of 10 per cent. Rs. 1,42,837-8-0.

Out of this amount your directors recommend you to declare a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,40,000 and to carry forward Rs. 1,437-3-0 to this year's account. Your directors regret to report that there was a serious strike of the weavers in the loom-shed of the mills during the months of April and May. This was caused by surrounding mills paying higher wages as well as by working longer hours. This necessitated your directors reluctantly to increase wages and working hours to bring your mills into line with other mills in the district. Your directors beg to report that owing to late delivery on the part of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Company Limited, balance of machinery was not received from them until nearly end of October last in Bombay, but since receipt all has been put to work and your mills are now fully working. Your directors beg to report that they have inside the compound of your mills put up a bleaching-shed for bleaching cloth produced by your mills and ordered out the necessary machinery from Messrs. Mather and Platt Limited, Manchester. They hope to be able to set this bleaching-shed at work in the beginning of April. Your directors beg to report that during the year Bombay Municipality took up under the Land Acquisition Act, 3,231 square yards of land purchased in the previous year, as mentioned in the last report. Your directors further beg to report that they had exchanged with Mr. Abdool Alli Hakimjee 1,078 square yards of lease-hold land. They have also purchased pieces of land admeasuring about 2,264 square yards.

Your directors beg to report that they have, as in previous years, set aside Rs. 7,188-7-10 to Fire Insurance fund account the amount of discounts of premiums recovered from the insurance companies for the installation of automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers and efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances. Mr. H. C. Wright one of your directors, owing to ill-health had to proceed to England, and therefore resigned from the Board. The directors invited Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong to join the Board. You are asked to confirm his appointment. Your directors Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. H. E. Procter retire from office but are eligible for re-election. Your property is insured as follows:—Mill and other buildings Rs. 7,31,800, Stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c, Rs. 14,99,700, Machinery, sundries, accessories &c. Rs. 31,13,500, Total Rs. 53,45,000. Your profits and fixed charges have been insured for a period of twelve months from 4th May 1907 for £ 30,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The following are extracts from the Thirty-Second Annual Report :—

The Membership in the Central Association is 489 (of whom 122 are Active and 367 Associate) as compared with 440 a year ago, 373 two years ago and 273 three years ago. There are also 25 sustaining members, making grand total of 514. 87 names were removed from the roll during the year, owing either to death, resignation or removal from Bombay, while 136 new members were elected.

The Athletic Department has been carried on with vigour throughout the year. The Association is fortunate in possessing the very best facilities for this branch of its work. For Tennis it has three excellent courts near Wodehouse Bridge, and one court at the rear of the building: all these are in constant use, except in the monsoon. For Cricket it has rented a pitch on the oval, which is kept in first-class order throughout the whole year. Football and Hockey are played on the Cooperage, and strong teams have been at work all the year, frequent matches being played with other Clubs. The Hockey team entered for the Aga Khan's Tournament and gave a very good account of themselves. The Committee regret that the Gymnasium has not proved as attractive as it was hoped; in India men seem to prefer outdoor forms of exercise: the experience of other Associations in India has been the same.

The Chambers have been practically full the whole year; 116 men resided for a month or more and there were 130 visitors who stayed less than a month: total 246. The residents greatly appreciate the many privileges which they enjoy, the charges are made as low as is consistant with the conduct of this part of the work on sound business principles: there having been practically no loss owing to empty rooms the financial aspect is highly satisfactory.

In November a small Bazaar was held in the building in aid of the New Building Fund. The Committee would record their gratitude to the ladies and other friends, whose indefatigable labours made it such a success: the net proceeds were Rs. 2,300.

By taking over the Apprentices' Home, at Clare Road, Byculla, the Committee assumed a new and important responsibility. This Home was formerly under the charge of the Bombay Education Society, and receives from Government a grant of Rs. 15 per head per month, subject to a maximum grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. The Education Society asked if the Association would take it over; the Committee stipulated that they should be free to conduct it on Y. M. C. A. lines, to which Government agreed, and in October it became an integral part of the Bombay Association. It is designed for lads of European descent, between the ages of 16 and 22, who are starting in life to earn their living as apprentices; the small amounts which they are able to pay for board and lodging being supplemented by the Government grant. In the premises now rented for the Home, accommodation is found for 26 lads and the place is full. It is under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. H. Poole. The Committee are now working out a scheme, which will provide for a regular Y. M. C. A. Branch in the needy district of Byculla, the Apprentices' Home becoming an integral part of the larger institution. All the clergy and pastors in the neighbourhood are unanimous in pressing the Association to enter this field.

On July 31st Mr. James McWhiter completed the three years for which he originally came out as General Secretary, and left Bombay to join the Irish Presbyterian Mission in China, having received every mark of respect and regret from the Committee and every section of the membership. By the kindness of the Rangoon Association Mr. G. L. Dixon gave a month's help, until the serious difficulties in Rangoon called him to his own field. The Scottish National Council and the Lahore Association then very kindly lent the aid of Mr. G. D. Turner, who did singal service during the three months he was in Bombay. On November 19th, Mr. A. F. Bradley, B. A. (Cantab) arrived from England with Mrs. Bradley, being sent by the English National Council for the post of General Secretary; but Mrs. Bradley's constitution not being equal to the climate, he resigned the appointment and sailed to England on December 7th. Mr. Anderson then took charge of the whole work, pending another appointment being made.

Mr. V. E. Grimley has continued to fill the post of Assistant Secretary with a faithfulness and earnestness which have won for him the confidence and regard of all.

In this connection the Committee would again express to the English National Council their deep gratitude for the generous assistance, financial and otherwise which they have continued to render.

Dealing first with the General Fund, which represents the Association's Revenue Account; the Committee observe that there has been a slight falling off in receipts in several items while on the other hand the expenditure has unavoidably been heavier. The result being that the income has not been sufficient to meet the expenditure and we find closed the year with an adverse balance. Now that the new Building has been completed, the interest charges on the loan raised by mortgage have to be met from this fund also a charge for groundrent, and it is of great importance that members should realize the the necessity of supporting the Association with regular and liberal subscriptions.

It must not be imagined that the Chambers are to be looked to for providing an income for the general work of the Association. That account has to pay the heavy charges for interest on that part of the Building devoted to residential quarters and it also is called upon to bear its share of the liquidation of the loan which has been raised on a mortgage to pay the final bills for the construction and finishing of the building. It is a matter for great congratulation that it has been able to do this to the extent provided for in the Budget of 1907, a sum of Rupees six thousand having been paid into the Building Fund by this account during the year. This payment absorbed practically all available net income of the Chambers and no portion of the receipts from the Chambers were made use of for the general purposes of the Association.

The Committee consider that the year has been one of encouragement in regard to the financial condition of the Building Fund. A sum of Rs. 19,000 was raised from various sources during the year Rs. 17,387 of which was paid to Architects, Contractors and others, and some Rs. 1,275 still remains to be paid.

The cost of the Building including fittings and furniture is given as Rs. 1,76,208-14-10. Of this sum Rs. 1,06,867-6-8 has been paid, leaving Rs. 69,341-8-2 as the amount still to be raised on 31st December 1907. The Finance Committee have proposed that the Chamber's Account should contribute Rs. 6,000 towards the outstanding during 1908 and that efforts should be made by the Members to raise at least Rs. 10,000 during the year towards the liquidation of this debt. The Committee earnestly commend this matter to the attention of the Members.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th Feb. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,85,000	3,00,000	7,000	4,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	104	170	4	278
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	9,23,000	17,97,000	40,000	27,60,000
Total for 7 weeks	11,08,000	20,97,000	47,000	32,52,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,75,748	3,68,403	6,216	5,50,367
Per mile of Ry. do.	99	208	4	311
Total to corresp. date do.	12,40,524	25,12,794	43,309	37,96,627

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 58,367
Do. to date........... „ 5,44,627

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Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 155G Market Bombay, No.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

WHEAT ELEVATORS IN KARACHI.

The "Pioneer".—We are glad to see that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce is moving in the matter of wheat elevators. A sub-committee which considered the question reported recently in favour of storage at the port, provided the cost was not greater than that already incurred in handling wheat. The opinion of expert elevator-builders in England and America had been obtained, and a rough estimate showed that a grain silo for 200 tons would cost £222,000. A charge of four annas per ton on an average yearly export of 800,000 tons would probably cover both interest and sinking fund charges on this capital outlay. The advantages gained would be protection of the grain from rain, the checking of weevilling by the use of carbonic acid gas, and the acceleration of the unloading of waggons and loading of ships. Wheat exporting firms are being consulted on the subject, and if they think a workable scheme can be framed the Port Trust are to be asked to pursue the matter further and obtain expert advice from England or elsewhere. It is to be hoped that the firms will reply favourably, and that grain-elevators will at last be introduced into India. That there is a good opening for them in the interior, as distinct from the ports, is proved by a tabular statement in the "Indian Trade Journal." A list of railway stations is given from which more than 5,000 tons of wheat have been sent annually in the last three years. Sixteen of these show quantities of over 20,000 tons, the average for the group being 33,733 tons. Fifteen despatch between 10,000 and 20,000 tons, the average being 13,666 tons. The remainder rail from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. It is pointed out that the average capacity of elevators in the north-west of Canada is about 750 tons, and that hence in the interior of India there is no lack of produce to be handled.

THE BLOOMFIELD DECISION.

The "Englishman":—Yesterday we remarked on Mr. Morley's mistake in supposing that the Bloomfield decision had had no influence on the mind of the ryot and his congeners. To-day a correspondent from Kodarma writes to us:—"Kodarma is a large Mica Mining centre, in fact the largest producing province in the industry; the few Europeans here are all unguarded from any outburst amongst the labourers. The Police number about 6. The other day Mr. Savi, an old resident, got severely thrashed by a whole village—an arm being broken and both legs most shockingly bruised. An old grudge owing him by the coolies. Unless serious attention is paid to these assaults by natives on isolated Europeans, the assaults will only increase in number and violence. Mr. Bloomfield's case may be remembered as a sad instance. An old hat alone saved Mr. Victor de Savi from being killed. As it is, his case is a precarious one. The Police have enquired into the matter and the usual suspicion arrests have been made."

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

The "Madras Mail"—An undesirable and filthy spot lies about a mile from the new Bangalore Cantonment Extension, in Mysore territory, the village of Jivanapalli. We shall consider that this note is well worth while if the attention of the Mysore Government is thereby drawn to this unsightly village. It is not unimportant so far as Mysore itself is concerned, for it lies within half a mile of the Lines of the Imperial Service Troops. But its closest connection is with the Cantonment, by reason of its great trade in tanning and in brick making, which are carried on there to a great extent. People are going to and fro every day to a far greater extent than the size of the place would suggest. The Municipality has put the tanning trade as far off as possible, but it would probably have been better to have kept it within Municipal limits and have controlled it in view of the public health. This village with its environs is extremely dirty. This is partly the result of the trade carried on there, largely because the trade is carried on under such insanitary conditions. But whatever the cause, plague and small-pox and other infectious diseases revel in this place, and it is rarely free from them. Let it be remembered that whether these diseases are active or not the traffic to and fro continues. The Cantonment authorities have done much for public health in recent months by inoculation and by the extension of the Cantonment to the north; but here, on at least three sides, lie danger zones, breeding places of all disease, dumping grounds for filth, and it is high time they received attention of a vigorous kind. The worst of them are under the hands of the Mysore Government; and we believe that the attention of that Government has but to be called to the matter for effective action to be at once initiated. Compared with the affairs of a large city and Province, these matters are but small; but the mischief is not small, and effective action will doubtless cost no small sum.

INFERIOR LIQUOR FOR SOLDIERS.

The "Baluchistan Gazette"—There are sundry establishments in Quetta town licensed to sell liquor by the peg—or half peg—and beer and wines by the bottle and glass respectively, to "Tommy Atkins," but we venture to say that no kind of official supervision is exercised with the view of seeing that genuine and wholesome brands of whiskey and brandy are purveyed, or that the qualities supplied are really those the vendors say they are. Then again there is the diluting process, which though doing no bodily harm, if only the water used is fairly clean, signifies the cheating of the public, if carried on. Further on, there's the peg or half-peg measure, according to which the liquor—or wine—is supplied and charged for; such may be of various sizes as chosen by the bar-keeper or, now and again according to the degree of intelligence or acuteness of the person ordering the particular drink. These may be considered "tricks of trade," and the giving of short measure—or weight as in the case of the unscrupulous "bania" or other shop-keeper—is looked upon as quite a venal offence; until found out and exposed. Now, it is a fact acknowledged by the respectable European liquor vendor, both at Quetta and elsewhere, that the profit from the sale of most of the popular brands of whiskies and brandies is a very moderate one. But, nevertheless this, it is a well-known fact that at least the retail liquor vendors in this town make large profits from their business. The explanation of this is obvious. Of course the same thing is carried on everywhere, to a greater or lesser extent, according to the degree of supervision and examination—in the shape of surreptitious visits paid by excise officials and others—that is carried on. We have an idea there is a minimum of this sort of thing in this town at present, while, if there was the maximum even, unless it was exercised by really trustworthy examiners or judges of the quality of liquors sold, no beneficial results would be gained.

SIR ANDREW FRASER AND THE POLICE.

The "Indian Methodist Times".—It looks as though the Government of Bengal is under some strange and uncanny influence whenever it declares suggests, or arranges anything which concerns the Police. The latest illustration of this is the unfortunate communication in reference to the Sessions Judges' criticisms on the Police in cases which have come before them.

If anything is clear, it is surely this, that the Police should not have any special privileges as witnesses. They are, more often than not, to all practical purposes prosecutors, or are witnesses in support of their own class. In either case their testimony is too important to be neglected. If it is bona fide, it should have full weight; if it is not or if it is defective, the fact that the one who has given it is a Police officer should not shield him in the least from rebuke or punishment. Rather because he is in the public service and is supposed to guard the interests of the people and serve the cause of justice, his offences should be dealt with in an exemplary fashion. He should be, as far as it is possible, disciplined to truthfulness, and if that cannot be, should be made to realize that his place is not in the police force of this land.

Such a communication as that which has recently given rise to comment in the press, is almost bound to work out as a deterrent to that fearless and impartial judicial action which the public requires. And it is disappointing, extremely so, to find that a majority of the Judges of the High Court should be willing to endorse the reactionary policy of the Lieutenant-Governor. We look to our judges in the High Court to guard the liberties of the people, not the immunities of the Police. The only crumb of comfort in the case is found in the fact that the decision of the judges was not unanimous. The minority has earned the thanks of the community for their stand in favour of the more honourable traditions of the Bench. In this case, as in others, votes have to be not simply counted but weighed; and so regarded, it may be that the issues of the High Court decision may be less serious, when it comes to be reviewed by the supreme authorities.

Human nature being what it is and preferment in the judicial as in other departments of the public service being by favour of the authorities, an intimation that such criticisms of the Police as those now in question are viewed with disfavour must in the nature of things act as a deterrent to speech, when it is vitally important that the judge should speak clearly. That is, the course of justice will be impeded, and the Police, who have already far too much power, will be more securely entrenched in their position, to the peril of the people whom they have been appointed to protect.

JUNIOR LEAGUE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

2ND BN. THE ROYAL SCOTS.

The above opened last week at Colaba and Deolali, with results to date at Colaba, as follows :—

Coy.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For	Agst.	Points.
"D"......	4	3	0	1	13	1	7
Band	4	3	1	0	4	3	6
"G"......	2	1	0	1	3	2	3
"B"......	4	0	3	1	3	8	1
"C"......	4	0	3	1	0	8	1

The Regimental Team have been training at Deolali, and are now at Mhow defending the "Meakin" Cup.

SPHERE.

CURED HERSELF AND LITTLE SON

Mother Had Ringworm—Boy Had a Very Bad Place on Thigh—Spread and Grew More Painful—Medical Treatment Failed.

USED CUTICURA REMEDIES WITH PERFECT SUCCESS

"I have used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with most perfect success. Twelve years ago I used them as a complete cure for ringworm, after having had a medical man in attendance and recently, my little son, Norman, had a very nasty place on his thigh. We did not know how it was caused but I had medical treatment in N— for it. But as time went on it got larger and more painful. Remembering how I had used Cuticura for ringworm, I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for my boy and they quite cured his leg. After that a similar place came on his arm which I am still treating, but it is almost unnecessary, as it has nearly gone and the child is quite well. I shall always have pleasure in recommending Cuticura Soap and Ointment for any disease of the skin whenever I see an opportunity. Mrs. Phoebe Andrews, The Laurels, Tharston, Long Stratton, Norfolk, Oct. 9, 1906, and Jan. 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

ITCHING TORMENTS

From little patches of eczema, tetter, milk crust, psoriasis, etc., on the skin, scalp, or hands of infants, children, or adults are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

H. D. EVANS & Co.,
THE V. P. P. STORES,
CALCUTTA.

VARIETY IN BREAD

Just think of
Cottage Loaf
Pan Bread
Milk Bread
Spiced Bread
Paisley Rolls
Little Dinner Loaves

All so easily made with

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK).

¶ This sure raising powder is used mixed one part with about eight parts of ordinary flour.

¶ It is more reliable than yeast and baking powder and much simpler to use.

¶ Recipes in each tin for above bread, and many cakes, scones, etc.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,

The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high Personages.

STOCK—LATEST AND BEST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES—[illegible] MODERATE.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The disturbed conditions in the Baluchistan Frontier which up to yesterday morning have given no rain caused precepitation later in the day in Baluchistan and the southern Kashmir hills.

Burma, information has not been received this morning.

In Northern India and Orissa, as far as can be ascertained from the few telegrams to hand, the skies are almost clear, humidity is below the average and the temperature is in defect in the western districts and normal in the rest of the Division.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, cloud appeared in the west of the United Provinces but elsewhere the skies remain clear, the air is considerably drier than usual and the temperature has risen in the south-western districts but continues in defect everywhere.

In the north-west of India snow and rain has fallen in Baluchistan and light snow in parts of Kashmir. Chaman reports 3/4 inch. Quetta and Robat 1/4. The skies are heavily overcast in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, West Punjab and Kashmir and lightly clouded in East Punjab and Sind. The air is damper than usual in the west Division, Cutch and Kathiawar and drier elsewhere while the temperature has risen generally, but still in defect in the greater part of Division.

From the Peninsular, only a few telegrams have been received, from which it appear that the skies are clear or lightly clouded, humidity in defect except in the East Coast and the temperature normal except for defect in Bombay and Deccan.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable along the hills in the north-west of India and in Baluchistan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard innstrumant, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 3rd March 1908 was 29·907 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposieg the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height af barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, abobe zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied,

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are overcast at Rawalpindi and Lahore and only lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is less than usual in most places. Calms and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. Both day and night temperatures had been cooler than usual in most places. Rawalpindi received light rain.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded while humidity is in large defect of normal. Winds are southerly at Jhansi while calms and westerly or south-westerly winds prevail generally elsewhere. Both the day and night temperatures were in defect of normal throughout these districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Winds are north-westerly at Jacobabad, southerly at Ajmer and easterly at Jaipur. Karachi and Kotah recorded calm. The air has become damper in Sind and drier in Rajputana. Weather during day and night was cooler than usual in all places except at Karachi where the night temperature had been 4° higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared at Dwarka while skies are clear elsewhere. The direction of air movement is northerly or north-westerly at Bhuj, Dwarka, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Ahmedabad, south-easterly at Indore and north-easterly at Neemuch, Deesa and Veraval. Weather both at day and night had been colder than usual.

Central Provinces.—Skies are cloudless and the air is drier than usual. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Nagpur and Raipur, southerly at Jubbulpore and easterly or south-easterly at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Amraoti, Khandwa, Akola and Chanda recorded calm. Maximum and minimum temperatures had been below normal throughout the district.

Konkan.—Skies have cleared and the moisture in the air is in slight excess or defect of normal. Calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. Weather both during the day and night time had been cooler than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared at Bijapur while skies are free from cloud everywhere else. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur and easterly at Aurangabad, Malegaon, Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad recorded calm. The air has become slightly damper at Belgaum and more or less dry at the remaining stations. Temperature both at day and night had been cooler than usual in most places.

General remarks—Ordinary cold weather conditions prevail generally.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 4.

83 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 7th instant,
To-day Wednesday the 4th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m
Thursday the 5th—"I" "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

84 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Kopar from the 25th to 21st instant, commencing each day at 7 a m

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "R. RUBATTINO."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer "R. Rubattino" which is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 6th instant :—

Mr C Barret (French Consul), Mr and Mrs Crichton, Capt A C Gabbet, Mr Gorio (Italian Consul), Lieut-Col Livesay, Lieut-Col Macdonald, Mr Macread, Rev B Neker, Lieut Orton, Miss Ruddick, Mr Updegraaf, Mr and Mrs Williams and Mrs Wormann.

A clever gang of Turkish, Greek, and Russian professional beggars, who have been "working" Berlin since the middle of December, have been captured by the police. Their profits had amassed at such a rate, the "Mail" says, that they were compelled to open a bank account for the storage of their ill-gotten gains. Their scheme was to send out four of the youngest members of the gang, who made a house-to-house canvass of various neighbourhoods in the guise of deaf and dumb persons. A printed appeal which they presented told a harrowing tale of how, during the last Turkish-Bulgarian hostilities, their homes had been pillaged and the tongues of all the children of the household cut out by soldiers.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 50 Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell-Rd., London, Eng.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CULT OF THE VEIL.

Though very many are large all hats are by no means of colossal dimensions, writes an Paris correspondent. A very charming example, which is so tiny as rather to suggest the old pill box of the Guards than anything one can see in this country, is carried out in fancy iridiscent blue straw, with satin finish. This little round model, fashioned entirely without a brim, is trimmed with a couple of paroquets, their vivid plumage being toned down from the wonderful lustrous blues, which touch the popular Nattier blue, at one end of the scale—so to speak—to soft changing greens. The two skins meet in front, and are pressed close back against the little turban—with the tail feathers—which are far from being outrageously long—drooping a little behind. On a well-dressed dark head—the head one might almost say of the average Frenchwoman, whose coiffure is invariably a matter of supererogation—such a hat is very effective and very elegant, while it has the added advantage of being never out of place, no matter what the temperature may chance to be. With all hats of this size, the loose hanging veil alone is seen, and is designed with or without a border, according to the taste of the wearer, the mesh being fine and open, with chenille spots, small and distinct, sparsely scattered over the surface. When the veil is designed to droop over the face, few dark women can stand the test of a close mesh, and preference should always be given to a light open one, with the spots at fairly considerable distances from each other. Where a fair English skin is concerned however, the case is exactly reversed and a thickly, spotted veil only enhances the "milk and roses" of the complexion, which represents a charm against which even the sveltesse and elegance of a French figure can hardly be looked upon as serious rivals.

COLOURS FOR THE SEASON.

To return to the question of the new straws, colours of the brightest and most vivid description will reign triumphant, black being to a great extent, except for a few instances, eliminated from the scheme. A bright auburn is a very popular tone, and will carry all before it during the warm months of summer, while it will be seen to best advantage when trimmed with the palest pink roses, or the beautiful pure white peories veined with pink, which are by no means looked upon as too large to decorate some of the new hats. Peacock blue will, besides, hold its own against all newcomers, while warm pinks of all descriptions are more than entitled to their full share of recognition.

A NEW ORNAMENT.

A very pretty ornament has come into favour in the shape of a well-twisted rope or, cable cord, made of the very finest strands of minute pearls, no larger than the millet seed which forms one of the staple items in the canary's bill of fare. These pearls are interspersed with tiny mother o'pearl beads, gleaming with the lovely faint rose and green tints of the shell, the effect of this rope being specially good when seen in close alliance with an afternoon gown with clear lace or tucked net guimpe. Like the barbaric chain of past days, it has many uses, being called upon to do yeoman service in carrying the lorgnon, which is so indispensable an article of present attire, or the small gold mirror which is the *vade maccum* of the modern woman, even when all other addenda of the same kind are discarded. The cord in question is not very long, reaching only a little below the waist, and often supplies the only relief to a Princess dress of almost Quaker severity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" February 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J P Maynard, M B, FRCS, I M S, (Bengal), Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, College Hospital, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month and 13 days with study leave out of India for six months and 17 days, in continuation, with effect from the 11th March.

Major F O'Kinealy, IMS, (Bengal). is appointed to officiate as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, College Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F P Maynard, M B, FRCS, IMS, (Bengal), or until further orders.

Mr Syud Sharfud-din, Barrister-at-Law, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 20th February vice the Honourable Mr Justice Sale resigned.

The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Geidt of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 12th April or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Geidt is permitted to resign with effect from the 12th April or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Brett, who was placed on deputation by the Home Department notification No 76, dated the 15th January 1908, to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the civil courts subordinate to its appellate jurisdiction as it might direct, resumed his seat in the High Court on the 17th February.

Mr H R H Coxe, I C S, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 17th February

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Gunjikar, Probationer in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is transferred to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 17th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel J L T Jones, I M S, Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 25th of February, granted privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 13 days in continuation.

The services of Mr A G Barr, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 22nd of February.

Mr Jegat prasad is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay with effect from the 22nd February.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	1	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	5	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada...	14	11	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	4	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	10	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	9
G Mahim and Worli..	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	17
Total ..	42	36	158
Total plague deaths to date ..	142,030		
Same date last year	83	47	162

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death
..	10

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

MARCH, 2nd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	26	54	5
B	149	150	34
C	64	195	36
D	72	67	2
E	80	176	20
F & G	48	5	0
Total to date..	439	647	97
Total rats killed			1,086

A RUSSIAN girl aged twenty shot herself dead in a forest near Lindau. She left a letter enclosed in a volume of Tolstoi explaining that she had taken her life because she found it too dull and asking to be buried as a pauper, as she did not wish to reveal her identity. She recently arrived from Odessa, and made no secret of having been imprisoned for a political offence and having made her escape.

BY THE WAY.

CULTIVATION OF MISTLETOE.

The Amateur who essays to grow mistletoe generally (a correspondent of "Nature Notes" points out) makes two mistakes, either of which courts certain failure: The first is to select for propagation mistletoe berries which are unripe, and the second to make an incision in the bark of the branch which is chosen as a suitable position for placing the berry. The berries, if protected from the birds, will hang on till the beginning of summer, at which time they are ripe for propagating purposes. It is only necessary to squash the berry with the thumb-nail on the smooth bark of a young branch, when the seed will become securely attached by the natural glue in which it is embedded. In a few months' time two or three small horns will be seen protruding from three-cornered seeds, and these, turning inwards towards the bark, will attach themselves to it, and in time penetrate to the branch itself. It may be necessary to cover the seed with some material which, while admitting light and air will protect it from being interfered with by inquisitive birds.

THE SEDUCTIVE CIGARETTE.

The Preston Town Council is doing well in having the local schoolboys taught the evils of premature smoking. In our Colonies the crusade against the precocious use of tobacco has passed for beyond the stage of demonstrating its dangers. In Cape Colony the Youths' Smoking Prevention Act makes it a penal offence to supply tobacco to any person under sixteen, while its use in any form by scholars under this age, except on production of a written order from the guardian or employer, is severely punishable. Juvenile smoking is prohibited, under the age of sixteen, in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and other Colonies; in Tasmania the age is as low as thirteen; while in Ontario and New Brunswick it is as high as eighteen. Even in the Channel islands and the Isle of Man it is illegal for any youth under fourteen to smoke. Many of the countries of Europe and the United States have similar prohibitory laws.

THE LATE SIR JAMES KNOWLES.

Probably no man of his time, unless it be the King himself, could boast the personal acquaintance of so many distinguished men as the late Sir James Knowles. He enjoyed numerous triumphs as an editor, but perhaps there is none in respect of which he found more satisfaction than the manner in which he outwitted certain clever folk when it become necessary to change the name of his periodical. "The Twentieth Century" and all other likely titles had been registered in anticipation that he would be compelled to purchase one or other of them. The "Nineteenth Century and After" was a solution which the shrewdest had not foreseen. In his architect days Sir James Knowles designed among other buildings Aldworth, the Surrey residence of Lord Tennyson. Sir James was an intimate friend of the late Poet Laureate.

DISAPPEARANCE OF EPPING FOREST DEER.

The report of the Corporation Committee that another large decrease has been noticed in the numbers of the Epping Forest deer is a reminder that this unique animals are the only remaining representatives of the old English fallow-deer, and differ markedly, both in colour and characteristics, from the tame herds kept in private parks. They had been poached so persistently that in 1860 barely ten were left, but lately their numbers increased under protection to nearly three hundred. They are exceedingly shy, and rarely seen by East End schoolchildren or beanfeasters, because they chiefly haunt the remoter thickets beyond High Beech. There are also a few roe-deer in the Forest: but these are "immigrant aliens," procured by Mr. E North-Buxton, about twenty years ago, from the Vale of Blackmoor.

A HEALTHY OCCUPATION.

The death of Dr. Philip Armes, organist of Durham Cathedral for the past forty-five years, is a reminder that only five organists have held office in the Northern cathedral in 200 years, four of whom have averaged forty-eight years' service. Hesletine, appointed in 1710, was succeeded fifty-three years later by Thomas Ebdon—famous as the composer of a favourite setting of the Canticles—who occupied the organ-stool forty-eight years. Clarke, the boy organist, who followed Ebdon, was at Durham only two years, going to Worcester Cathedral in 1813, when Dr. William Henshaw, Dr. Armes's predecessor, was appointed, and held the post one year short of half a century.

MICHAEL DAVITT MEMORIAL.

The memorial which friends and supporters of the Irish cause in Haslingden, Lancashire, have raised to the memory of their former follow-townsman, the late Mr. Michael Davitt, has now been completed. It takes a dual form—a mural tablet, in one of the local churches, and a handsome organ, at a cost of £400. On the evening preceding the ceremony there will be a meeting in the town, which will be addressed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. It may be recalled that it was to Haslingden Michael Davitt, when a little boy, was taken by his parents after their eviction in Mayo, and where he lost his right arm while working as a half-timer in a mill.

ABOUT ATLANTIC LINERS.

Some very interesting figures concerning the great Atlantic liners are given in "Engineering." Twenty years ago when first vessels of twenty knots were introduced on the Atlantic, it is said that the cost for each voyage was about £9,000 to £11,000; ten years ago, when 22½- to 23-knot ships were put on the service, this was increased to about £19,000; and now it is calculated that the expense of a 24½- knot "Mauretania" or "Lustania" trip cannot be short of £30,000. As to the total population of Atlantic liners, the larger figures apply to the emigrant ships from the Mediterranean. For 1907 the avarage is 1,089, whereas in the previous year it was 1,056. The maximum average per ship for any one line this year is 1,998—the mean of the White Star Mediterranean liners.

PASSENGERS AND SPEED.

That the public do not always favour the high-speed ship is shown by the average number of passengers per ship of the principal lines. The White Star Company top the list, so far as first class passengers are concerned, with an average of about 219 per ship sailing from Southampton in the later part of the year, and of 165 per ship from the Mersey in the early part of the year; and it should be remembered that none of their ships can now be classed in the first rank as regards speed. The second place is taken by the Cunard Company, which is consistent with the high reputation of the line. The third place, again, is taken by the Hamburg-American Line, with about 143, and then only possess one fast ship. The North German Lloyd take fourth place, with 124 passengers on their express service. The American Line, which has always taken a high place, has also 124 passengers per ship.

WOMEN AND THE ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The "Hospital" says: "Once the position of women in the profession is recognised, it is difficult to see what valid arguments can be raised against their admission to the colleges. It is sometimes asked why they are not satisfied with the many portals now open to them? The answer is simply that they wish to obtain the diplomas of the colleges for precisely the same reasons that men do, and that it is a very real grievance, especially for those who desire to get their education in London, that they cannot qualify in the way that the great majority of male students do."

LADIES AS LION-SLAYERS.

The Countess of Sefton, who, we learn, has recently shot her first lion in Abyssinia, is by no means the only Society lady who has accomplished this unfeminine feat. Mrs. Alan Gardner, accompanied by her husband, has explored not only India but the wildest and most remote parts of Africa, including Somaliland, in search of big game; and is one of the very few women living who have hunted both lions and tigers. Another adventurous sports-woman in Society is the Duchess of Somerset, who has not only hunted bears in the Western Wilds of America, but perfectly revels in the rough life of camp and is an expert in campcookery. Lady Delamere and Lady Hindlip, who are equally daring shots spend their honeymoons among the big game in East Africa.

STATESMEN AND THE PRESS.

A statesman who will only take the cue which the public gives him is a very poor creature, and a newspaper, which from its very nature plays the same part as a statesman, is false to its first duty if it puts popularity before conviction. A popular paper should be a tribune of the people, and not a paid demagogue.—"Scottish Review."

CAN DEMOCRACY MANAGE?

It is becoming a grave question, both in America and elsewhere, whether a democracy can really manage its own most important affairs, in finance, in defence, or in amelioration of the social order; whether in fact the distribution of political power throughout the whole community is not tending everywhere to political paralysis, and to the emergence of new dynasties more potent and far-reaching than the old ones from which we flatter ourselves that we have been fortunately delivered—"[illegible]"

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Within a few weeks one writer has found in Fogazzaro a parallel to a passage in Sir Lewis Morris, another primonitions of Whittier's "The Worship of Nature" in some unheard of Scottish poet, while a third has discerned in a Danish ballad, "The Deceived Merman,"— translated by Borrow, the prototype of Arnold's "The Forsaken Merman." Moreover, two German dramatists discovered that quite independently they had been working upon much the same subject along much the same lines, and Sir Auther Conan Doyle has declared himself inclined to consider favourably the doctrine of "guardian angels, because once he found himself checked while on the verge of writing a story which Guy de Maupassant had written already. On the whole, the question of literary parallels has been kept well before the public.

A kindred question discussed not long ago in this column—the question of the source of the opening quatrain of Allingham's poem "The Fairies"—is settled by an interesting letter which we have received from the poet's brother. The quatrain is not original, but it was suggested, not by the lines Sir Walter Scott repeated at Naples, but by what has all the appearance of being an Irish variant upon the same theme. Allingham's original occurs in the words of a "song game" of which Mr. Hugh Allingham gives the following account :—One of these "singing games" is known in some parts of Ireland as "up the heathery mountain." One child is in the centre of a circle of children, who dance round, singing.

> "Round about the punch-bowl, once, twice, thrice,
> The last time they catch in time, they'll not catch me.
> (Lizzie) made a pudding so nice and so sweet, Saying, 'Taste. love; taste, love; don't say nay, For next Sunday morning to church we will go.'
> Rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, With her baby on her knee and through the world she goes.'
> Up the heathery mountain and down the rushy glen,
> We darna go a-hunting for Corner and his men."

"Corner" is explained as the name of an "elfin chief." An ordinary reader is well content to take those lines as a charming jingle of nonsense verses, but Mr. Hugh Allingham, who is an antiquary and a student of folk-lore, sees in them hints of primitive usages. "The root-idea of the song," he says, "is very ancient, and derived from savage times when marriage 'by capture' was known ; the bride preparing a dish for the bridegroom (to which reference is made in the song) was an important part of the marriage ceremony."

SCOTT'S QUOTATION.

The lines which Scott quoted must therefore be older than was thought. It is easy to run them to their first earth. There are two popular versions of the song "Charlie is my darling." Behind both versions, however, lies the original song, which, although a better lyric and racier of the soil than either, owes probably the neglect into which it has fallen to the fact that it is ill adapted for "family singing." Its final verse runs :—

> "It's up yon heathery mountain
> And down yon scraggy glen,
> We daurna gang a milking
> For Charlie and his men."

This is where Scott found his verse, and perhaps in the old song it makes its first appearance in actual literature. Nevertheless the existence of an Irish parallel renders it exceedingly probable that it had a pre-history on the lips of the peasantry, although in an altered form, long ere the Forty-five brought Prince Charlie to the front and shot into the hodden grey of the prosaic eighteenth century its scarlet and golden threads of tragic romance.

Another instance of a fragment of song common to Scotland and Ireland is one in Mr. W. B. Yeats's "Pot of Broth." Mr. Yeats had it from one "Cracked Mary." She is described as an old woman "who wanders about the plain of Aidhne, and who sometimes sees unearthy riders on white horses coming through stony fields to her hovel door in the night time." "Sometimes she would recite it," writes Mr. Yeats, "and sometimes sing it, and she never seemed to know which she was doing—so near are speech and song among primitive people." Here it is :—

> "There's broth in the pot for you, old man,
> There's broth in the pot for you, old man;
> There's cabbage for me,
> And broth for you,
> And beef for Jack the journeyman.
> "I wish you were dead, my gay old man,
> I wish you were dead, my gay old man;
> I wish you were dead,
> With a stone at your head,
> So as I'd marry poor Jack the journeyman."

Mr. Fay sings these words to a weird tune of the sort that Irish fiddlers find humming through their heads in the morning when they awake from sleeping near a fairy rath. Parallel words, however, are remembered by old people in Scotland, and are to be found in Herd's collection of "Scottish Songs" (1776). One verse runs :—

> "There's beef into the pat, goodman,
> There's beef into the pat, goodman;
> The banes for you, and the brew for me,
> And the beef for our John Highlandman.
> "I wish that you were dead, goodman,
> And a green sod on your head, goodman,
> That I might ware my widowhead
> Upon a ranting Highlandman."

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

Mr. George Meredith's eightieth birthday, fell on Wednesday the 12th of February. He has outlived most of the men of the group to which he for a time had seemed to attach himself, though never in the way that the Rossetti legend and popular literary tradition have reported it; and he has had the unusual good fortune of seeing his fame and critical acceptation grow steadily and without a serious break all these years. Having regard to a certain fickleness in the public and to what may be termed "disseizin"—that is, the ousting by one generation of the works and books that have pleased the generation before,—this in itself is something noteworthy. It is especially to be noticed, too, in the case of a writer like Mr. Meredith, who has been in a degree the master and the victim of a cult, one laying stress at times rather on his mannerisms than on the real force and the essential ingredients of his genius. He began as a poet in 1851, when he was twenty-three, publishing then the volume dedicated to Peacock. No one could possibly have divined from that small first book of poems the line that its writer's imagination was afterwards to take. The first prose-book. "The Saving of Shagpat," which appeared some four years later, offered very little more of a clue ; and the same may be said of "Farina." But then, in 1859, with "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel", his subtlety and his curious power as a describer of the motives, humours, and manners of his own day—a prose master with a tantalising background of poetry—were made very clear to the few if not to the multitude. And since then he has had by his continual and various art in verse and prose, a very positive effect on the current idiom and vocabulary of most of us ; we sometimes use a kind of Meredithese without knowing it.

GEORGE MORLAND.

George Morland : His Life and Works. By Sir Walter Gilbey and E. D. Cuming, London : A. and C. Black. Pp. xiv. 286. Fifty Coloured Plates. 20s. net. Monographs upon painters follow the market as trade is supposed to follow the flag. It is a disappointing fact that in no very notable instance has the process been reversed and Christie's been found responding sympathetically to the publication of some inspiring appreciation of a neglected genius by our art authorities. In Morland" case from the issue of Dawe's "Life of Morland'e' in 1807 until Richardson's book in 1895, when the modern craze for Morland was beginning to set in, no work appeared about his delectable art but the fourth monograph published almost within a year has been written by Sir Walter Gilbey and E. D. Cuming. It is one of the most interesting in argument and carefully compiled. The passages dealing with Morland's treatment of the horse are particularly good, as one might expect from so proved a horse lover as Sir Walter Gilbey; one takes it that his hand shows here, although the writing throughout has few signs of its dual authorship. He thinks that the best bred horse of Morland's is in the "Death of the Fox" in the Elsenham collection.

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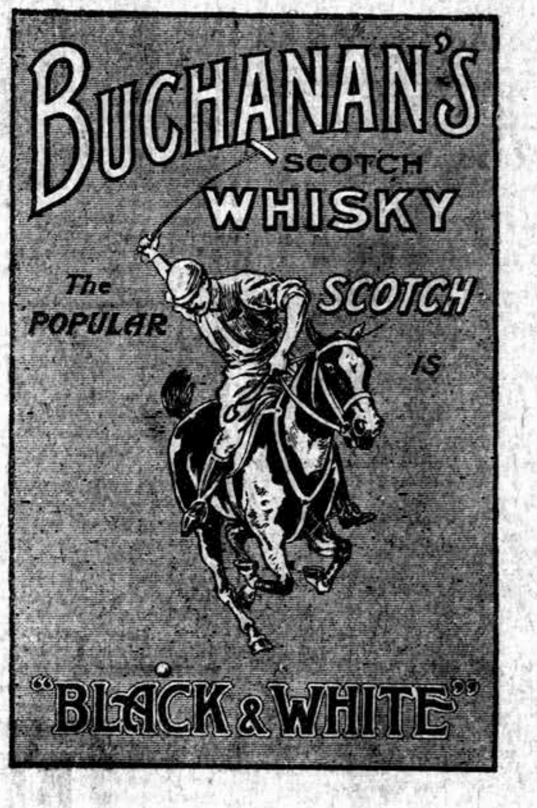

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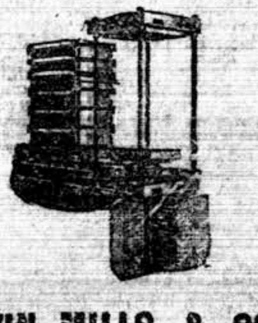

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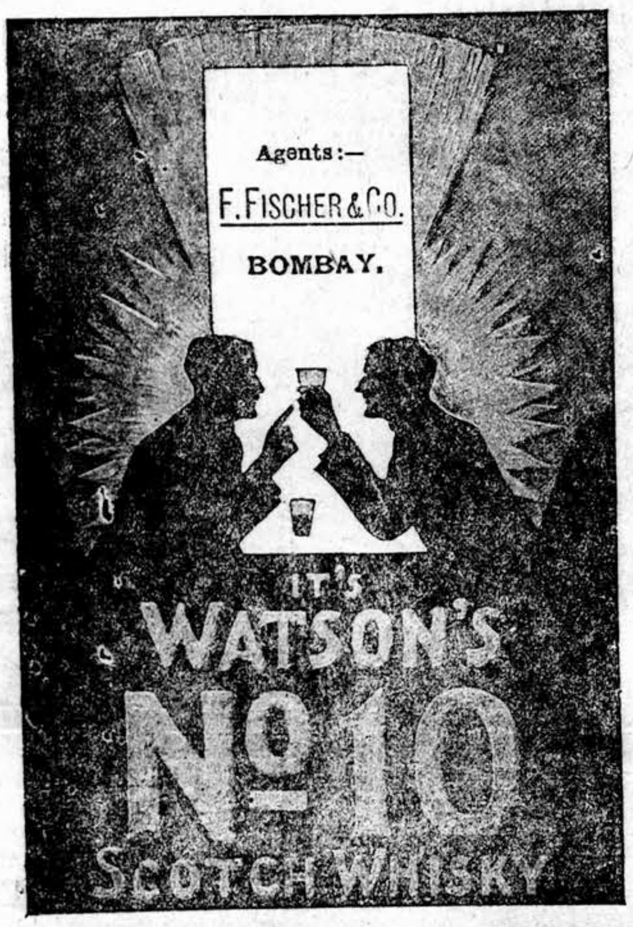
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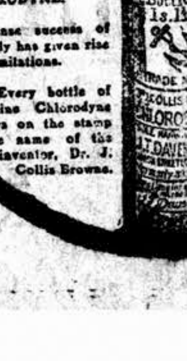

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